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WEDNESDAY 5 SEPTEMBER 1979 JEDDAH 14 SHAWAL 1399. A.H.

Iraq, Jordan leaders view Syrian situation

HAVANA, Sept. 4 (Agencies) — Jordan's King Hussein conferred with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq here Tuesday in what many observers saw as the first round in an effort to reconcile Iraq and Syria.

Amman radio said only that the two men were discussing matters of mutual interest and Arab matters in general.

But sources at the non-aligned conference said that Saddam Hussein is likely to meet during the session with Syrian President Hafez Assad, and that the meeting with King Hussein may have been designed to set up the two meeting.

Relations between Iraq and Syria have been soured recently by Iraqi claims that Syrians were implicated in an attempted coup against Saddam Hussein.

King Hussein has been heading a so-far unsuccessful effort to mediate the quarrel between the two Arab states, which had last year agreed on a plan for merging.

Meanwhile, at the conference itself, reactions were still being voiced to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's sharp attack on U.S. foreign policy and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in his opening address Monday.

The Camp David agreement is a flagrant betrayal of the Arab cause and of the Palestinian, Lebanese, Syrian, Jordanian — off all the Arab peoples including the Egyptians," Castro declared.

Envoy tour war-torn area

Skaf briefs Sabah on South

KUWAIT, Sept. 4 (Agencies) — Lebanese Defense Minister Joseph Skaf conferred Tuesday with the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al-Abdulla al-Sabah to discuss the situation in South Lebanon following repeated Israeli and rightist attacks on the region.

Government sources here said Skaf briefed Sheikh Saad on the obstacles his government faced in restoring sovereignty over the South, particularly the border enclave sovereignty over the South, particularly the border enclave controlled by the Israeli-supported PLO army commander Saad Haddad. Skaf explained the reasons behind Lebanese President Elias Sarkis' call for an Arab summit to deal with the problem.

On Monday Skaf met with the Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal in Jeddah to discuss the situation in Lebanon. The Saudi Ambassador to Beirut Sheikh Ali Al-Shaer who attended the meeting said Saudi Arabia would do all it could to restore security and stability in Lebanon.

Skaf is on a tour of several Arab countries to seek support for an Arab summit on the situation in his country.

Meanwhile it was announced in Dubai that the President of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan had received a message from President Sarkis in connection with

Iran bans beer; expels AP staff

TEHRAN, Sept. 4 (R) — Like Saudi Arabia, Iran has banned non-alcoholic beer.

The Kingdom, which stopped shipments recently, forbade it on the grounds that it is rank as a substitute for the real thing. In Iran, though, the banning order from a Tehran revolutionary committee said local producers had changed the manufacturing process to make it alcoholic.

Alcohol was outlawed shortly after the February revolution.

In Kurdistan Tuesday, Revolutionary Guards were reported in control of Mahabad and male civilians had started to drift back fleeing from advancing government forces.

The army refused to allow journalists through to Mahabad and said the situation there was dangerous. But eyewitnesses said Mahabad was peaceful, with no reports of shooting.

They said all the civilians returning to the town were men. Women and children were apparently heading toward the Iraqi border around Sardasht with guerrillas of the banned Kurdish Democratic Party.

Witnesses said troops took control of the town Monday and then withdrew to hilltop positions, allowing Revolutionary Guards to move in this morning to establish full control over the captured rebel capital.

The Iranian government also Tuesday expelled two American correspondents of the United States Associated Press new agency and ordered its office here closed.

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Israel backing radio revival

By E.B. Haddad

JEDDAH, Sept. 4 — South Lebanon, now under effective Israeli military control through the re-organized Lebanese Army Major Saad Haddad, has its own Zionist-run broadcasting radio station. The move can be seen as a further attempt by Israel to brainwash those whom it has failed to tame militarily.

The station, announced by an Israeli military liaison officer with Saad Haddad began a 24-hour service Sunday afternoon.

News Analysis

It was also announced that American Evangelist George Otis will operate the high-power radio station midway between the Southern Lebanese village of Marjayoun and the Israeli border settlement of Metulah.

Broadcasts from Marjayoun, even on medium power, can easily cover the whole of Lebanon quite effectively.

Otis, of Van Nuys, California, will use his "Radio Outreach" to "bring people to people without government interference."

"This" (Palestine), Otis adds, "is an area that needs some happiness."

The "born again" Californian belongs to the so-called "fundamentalist" group of Christians — the Assemblies of God in America, the Elim Church in England and America, the Church of God on both sides of the Atlantic and many others, all of which hold as fundamental to their statement of faith the alleged legitimacy of the Jewish occupation of Palestine as the fulfillment of Biblical prophecy.

Many fundamentalist Churches in Europe and the United States take "offerings" at their meetings for "the work" in Israel.

The "Radio Outreach" idea is not new to the Middle East. For many years Radio Voice of the Gospel has broadcast to Africa and the Mediterranean from Ethiopia. Similarly Trans World Radio, based in Monte Carlo, has dominated the Mediterranean airwaves.

No one should be under any illusion about the aims, in the Middle East, of the so-called fundamentalist, Pentecostal, charismatic, and born-again movements.

Members of their churches throughout the world are totally convinced of the "lawful" Jewish claims to Palestine and their "divine right" to be there.

Calm returns to Syrian cities

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (AP) — Unrest has been contained in the Syrian cities of Aleppo and Latakia, and the government of President Hafez Assad will pursue its efforts to "liquidate" the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist organization, a leading Syrian parliamentarian was quoted here Tuesday as declaring.

Mohsen Bilal, chairman of the Syrian Parliament's Arab and International Relations Committee, told reporters the two cities were calm, after a wave of bomb blasts and the killing of two prominent Alawite wives.

At the height of the attacks last week, the plush Blue Beach resort and the Popular Theater were blasted in Latakia. Two leading Alawite Sheikhs were also gunned down.

The perpetrators were identified as members of the Muslim Brotherhood, which had also been blamed for the Aleppo military academy massacre last June, when more than 50 cadets were killed.

More than 1,000 Syrian paratroopers were sent to quell unrest in Latakia, where Alawite elements were trying to fend off attacks by Sunnis believed to be working with the Brotherhood.

Bilal accused "the Camp David pards" of instigating unrest in Syria. He was referring to the United States, Egypt and Israel.

"These powers are trying to break the solid national unity within Syria, by employing the Muslim Brothers to carry out criminal perpetrations including assassinations and fascist subversion," said Bilal.

Economic growth continues

Inflation falling, reports SAMA

RIYADH, Sept. 4 (SPA) — The Saudi economy continued to register a high growth rate during the first quarter of 1979 with a "substantially lower rate of inflation," the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency reported Tuesday.

SAMA, in releasing a statistical summary of the Kingdom's economic performance from December 11, 1977 up to May 26, 1979 (the last day of Fiscal Year 1399), reported a "rationalization" of government expenditures, a much slower growth rate in private sector liquidity and continued progress in eliminating economic bottlenecks such as housing supply and import availability.

(SPA's) account of the SAMA report did not give figures for total government expenditure during FY 1399, the year's rate of inflation, or the growth rate. In May, when the FY1400 budget was announced, Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al-Khalil said the government spent an estimated SR14.74 billion during the last fiscal year — SR17.4 billion more than targeted expenditure, and an actual deficit of SR14.52 billion. He reported that inflation during FY1399 was below 10 per cent.

SAMA reported that, based on its 1970 cost-of-living index, calendar year 1978 witnessed



King Khaled

an actual decline in the cost of living by 1.6 per cent. The two factors leading the way in this drop were foodstuffs and housing, which declined by 2.4 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively.

Beginning with the first quarter of 1979, SAMA announced, the Kingdom's cost-of-living index was revised to give a more realistic accounting of inflationary trends in the economy. In the statistics for 1978, for example, SAMA was still using a monthly family income range of SR600 to SR899. The new base derives cost-of-living statistics from an average Saudi family income of SR2,000 to SR7,000 a month, which covers more than 60 per cent of the population.

Sails into Haifa

Sadat pursues 'holy peace'

HAIFA, Sept. 4 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived Tuesday for what he called the "Holy pursuit of peace" and was wildly cheered by Israelis as he took part in a traditional Jewish welcoming ceremony.

The Egyptian leader said his third visit to Israel was aimed at consolidating the gains which had resulted from his country's controversial peace treaty with Israel.

He arrived in this northern port city aboard the white presidential yacht *Al-Houriya* (Freedom) and walked from the jetty flanked by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Yitzhak Navon.

After taking part in the traditional bread and salt ceremony — regarded by Jews as the essentials of life — Sadat said: "By now I know Prime Minister Begin and I think I can do business with him."

Sadat will spend three days in Israel for talks with Begin which are expected to center on means of giving impetus to the Palestinian autonomy talks and solving the question of Arab East Jerusalem.

He said the inclusion of the Palestinian people in the peace process was a moral commitment and added: "The challenge is great but the promise is greater."

Sadat beamed as he embraced Deputy Israeli Premier Yigael Yadin and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who is often described as the Egyptian Leader's favorite Israeli.

The Egyptian presidential yacht was met at sea by Israeli missile boats.

The SLP is the largest opposition party in Egypt with 30 of the 392 seats in parliament.

In Rabat, Morocco has expressed its thanks "to the brotherly Egyptian people" for Sadat's military aid.

Opposition against aid to Morocco

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (R) — Egypt's opposition Socialist Labor Party (SLP) Tuesday attacked President Anwar Sadat's pledge to assist Morocco militarily in the Western Sahara.

A party statement published in the SLP weekly newspaper *Al-Shaab* Tuesday said, "Egypt's military support to Morocco is rejected. Our party is against any fighting among the Arab people. It is against Egypt instead should try to mediate in the dispute between Morocco, which has taken over the former Spanish colony, and the Polisario front guerrillas who are seeking independence for the territory."

Last week Sadat offered to support Morocco militarily if requested by King Hassan.

The SLP is the largest opposition party in Egypt with 30 of the 392 seats in parliament.

In Rabat, Morocco has expressed its thanks "to the brotherly Egyptian people" for Sadat's military aid.

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Kabul rebels cut main road to Soviet border

PESHAWAR, Sept. 4 (R) — Afghanistan's tribal rebels have cut the main highway from Kabul to the Soviet border at the strategic Eeng Pass, according to reports reaching Peshawar Tuesday from across the frontier.

They destroyed a heavily guarded bridge on the road which is a major supply route for Soviet arms and equipment to the Kabul government. The guerrillas first cut the road in July.

A spokesman for the rebels said fighting had broken out again in the agriculturally rich Panjshir Valley, north of Kabul where the highway runs.

During the earlier fighting in the valley in June, the rebels reached the outskirts of Baghram air base, an important staging post for Soviet aircraft and sophisticated military equipment.

The rebels were beaten back and Soviet troops took over security at the base, according to reports from diplomats in Kabul at the time.

Pakistan reportedly seeking nuclear agreement with India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (R) — Pakistani President Zia-Ul-Haq has written to caretaker Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh proposing an agreement between India and Pakistan for joint inspections of each other's nuclear facilities, *The Indian Express* newspaper reported Tuesday.

There was no official confirmation of the report but the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said a letter from President Zia on the nuclear question had been received by Singh.

The *Express* said Zia denied that Pakistan was making a nuclear bomb and indicated his country wanted nuclear technology to counter the rising cost of imported oil.

PTI reported Sunday that the nuclear issue was discussed between Pakistan's presidential adviser on foreign affairs, Aga Shahi, and Indian External Affairs Minister Shyam Nandan Mishra, when they arrived in Havana for the nonaligned summit.

It said Shahi told Mishra that Pakistan was going ahead with a program to produce enriched uranium, but its nuclear energy would be used only for peaceful purposes.

The letter follows a statement by Singh last month that India would have to reconsider its nuclear policy if Pakistan made the bomb.

Pakistan has repeatedly denied American and West European allegations that it is planning to test a nuclear bomb.

DETAINED

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 4 (R) — The son of a British diplomat was assaulted and detained by Pakistani security police on Saturday after he lost his way in a district of Islamabad housing the country's leading nuclear scientists, his father said Tuesday.

Philip May, 18, was held in a house in the same street where British journalist Chris Sherwell was assaulted in June.

The youth was released after the intervention of a senior official who was summoned to the house and who questioned him as well, said his father, Norman May.

British Ambassador Oliver Forster lodged a protest with the Pakistani Foreign Ministry Monday and has called for a thorough enquiry and prosecution of Philip May's assailants, an embassy official said.

The diplomat's son is the fourth foreigner to have been beaten up by security police near installations connected with Pakistan's controversial nuclear research program. The other two were the French ambassador and his secretary.

May said Tuesday that his son was badly beaten around the head and shoulders, dragged along a street by his hair, interrogated for an hour and accused of being an agent of British intelligence and the CIA.

He was asked for his gun and was not allowed to communicate with his parents or the embassy.

Reports say:

French troops leaving Chad

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP) — France has started withdrawing its 2,000 troops from Chad, following the formation of a transitional government including all the various factions in the strife-torn nation, according to reports reaching Paris.

The reports from the French news Agece France Presse said about 1,000 troops stationed at Ati, some 270 miles east of the capital, N'Djamena, and at Moussoro, about 160 miles northeast, started withdrawing on Sunday.

In Paris, an army spokesman refused to confirm, deny or otherwise comment on the reports.

An unnamed high Chadian official was quoted as saying in N'Djamena that the decision to withdraw had been "taken unilaterally" by France and was "regrettable."

"While all the Chadian factions are agreed on the need for the French forces to leave, it is up to the transitional government of national unity to ask for the withdrawal at the appropriate time," the official said.

An African peace-keeping force is planned for Chad but has yet to be formed, and the French are seen as a barrier to renewed civil war.

French forces in the past helped the central government fight the rebellious northern desert tribes, whose leader, Goukouni Oueddei, now is head of a caretaker administration pending the formal installation of the new government.

French announcements in the past that the troops would start withdrawing have caused consternation among Chadian leaders and they have appealed for the French to stay until there is a stable administration.

Many of the hundred French civilians remaining in the country, mostly technicians, have said they would leave immediately if the French forces, which have protected European residential areas, were to go.

Reports from N'Djamena also said that leaders from southern Chad have questioned the distribution of portfolios in the transitional government and have not yet gone to the capital to join the administration.

Southerners had ruled Chad since independence in 1960, with the northerners in rebellion. With the northerners now in power in N'Djamena, the southerners are running a virtually independent administration in their area.

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Israel halts pumping from Sea of Galilee

TEL AVIV, Sept. 4 (R) — Israel, suffering from one of its worst droughts in 50 years, has stopped pumping from the Sea of Galilee, its chief source of fresh water.

But consumers will not be affected, because reservoirs can be tapped until the winter rains arrive, water commissioner Meir Ben-Meir said.

The Sea of Galilee, also called Lake Kinneret or Lake Tiberias, is the lowest body of fresh water on earth, 200 meters below sea level.



(AP photo)
SALUTE: King Hussein of Jordan (left), Col. Muammar Qaddafi and Bahrain's Defense Minister Hamad Ben Isa making military salute upon the king's arrival in Tripoli, Libya last week to attend the 10th anniversary of the country's revolution.

Hussein lauds Libyan leader

Brezhnev congratulates Qaddafi

TRIPOLI, Sept. 4 (R) — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated Col. Muammar Qaddafi on the 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution the Libyan news agency Gana reported Monday.

It said that in a telegram to the Libyan leader, President Brezhnev stressed the importance of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Libya and of their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Brezhnev expressed his confidence in "the continued development of those cordial relations in the interests of both peoples."

The Soviet delegation to the Libyan celebrations was led by Andrei Sartsov, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The king was quoted as saying: "On this occasion you have asserted the Arab national spirit and confirmed Libya's commitment in Arab solidarity and the Arab cause."

He concluded: "Libya's strength is a source of strength for the Arabs."

The agency said that King Hussein of Jordan, who was among

Bahrain defense chief reviews Mideast, Gulf with French president

PARIS, Sept. 4 (Agencies) — Sheikh Hamad Ben Isa Al-Khalifa, Bahrain's defense minister and heir to the throne, had talks Monday with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf.

Sheikh Hamad, who arrived in Paris earlier Monday for a three-day official visit, said the French leader showed great understanding of the Arab position in the Middle East conflict.

"France wants a global and fair solution to the Palestinian question. This is a matter of justice," Sheikh Hamad said after the 40-minute meeting.

He said President Giscard had accepted an invitation to visit Bahrain at a date to be fixed later.

The Ruler of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Ben Salman Al-Khalifa, vis-



President Giscard

ited France in March 1976.

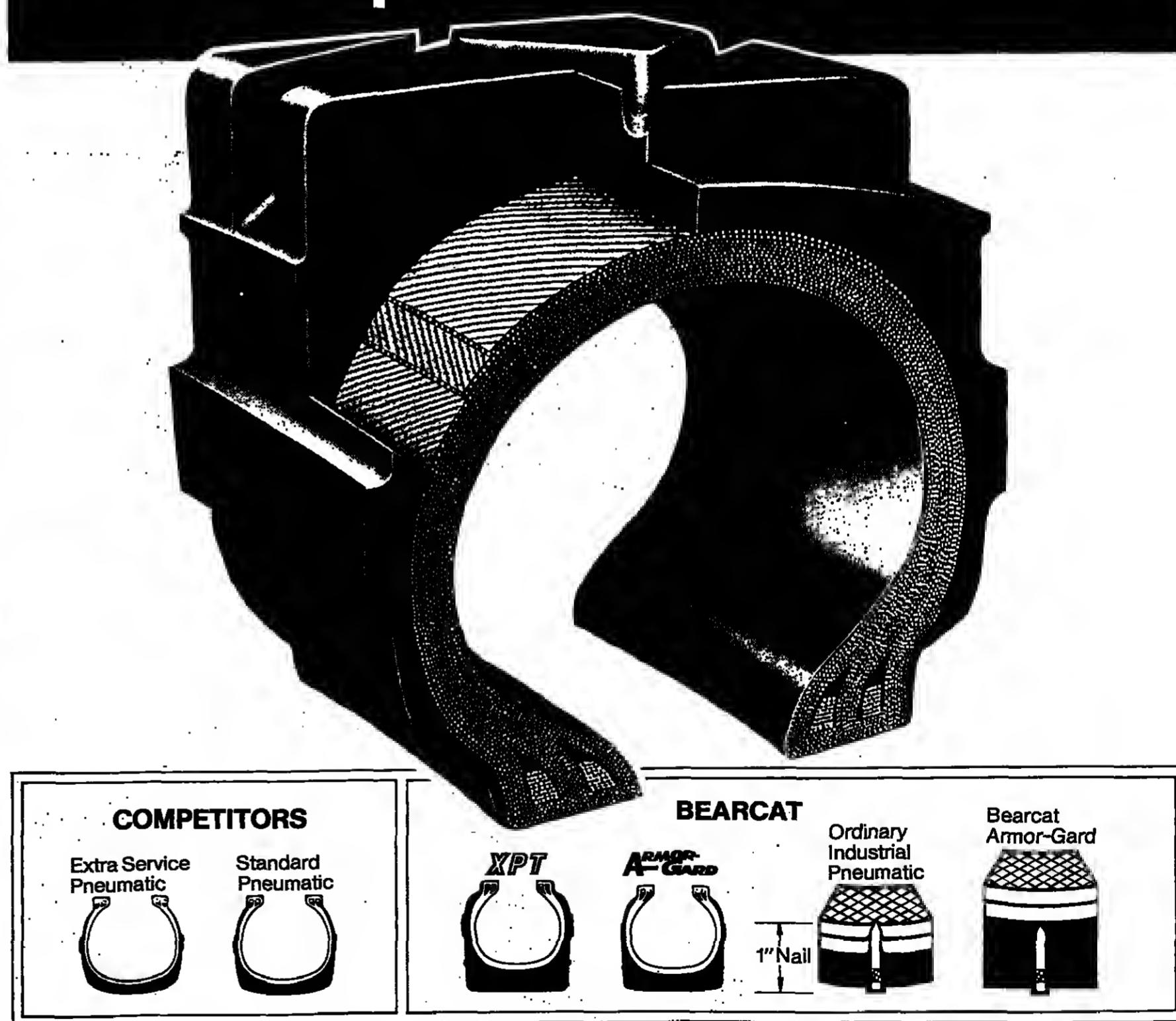
Sheikh Hamad said Tuesday after a meeting with French Defense Minister Yves Bourges that they discussed "means of organizing military cooperation between the two countries."

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Air crash near Nice kills all ten on board

NICE, France Sept. 4 (R) — All 10 occupants of a twin-engine jet died Monday when their plane crashed into the sea and exploded while attempting an emergency landing at Nice airport, police said Monday night.

The French-built Corvette plane, owned by the Danish Sterling Airlines, plunged into the Mediterranean with one engine ablaze.

Police said it exploded as it hit the water, killing all eight passengers and two crew.

The jet was carrying five British businessmen and three Swedes on a flight from Stockholm via

Tokyo zoo star, giant panda from China, dies at 11

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (AP) — Lan Lan, an 11-year-old giant panda from China and the Ueno Zoo's superstar, died early Tuesday, four days after she was hit with an acute kidney ailment, zoo officials said.

Lan Lan suddenly collapsed Friday after making an abnormal noise and the officials said the animal apparently was suffering from kidney trouble resulting in urine poisoning. Zoo officials and Tokyo university veterinarians have been treating her around the clock.

Coventry, England. Both crew members were Danish.

It was turning over the sea to approach the runway on a correct course when it dived into the 100-meter deep water, police said.

The passengers were on their way to attend a board meeting in southern France.

Airport officials said the pilot had radioed the Nice control tower minutes before the accident, reporting that one engine was on fire and he was preparing for an emergency landing.

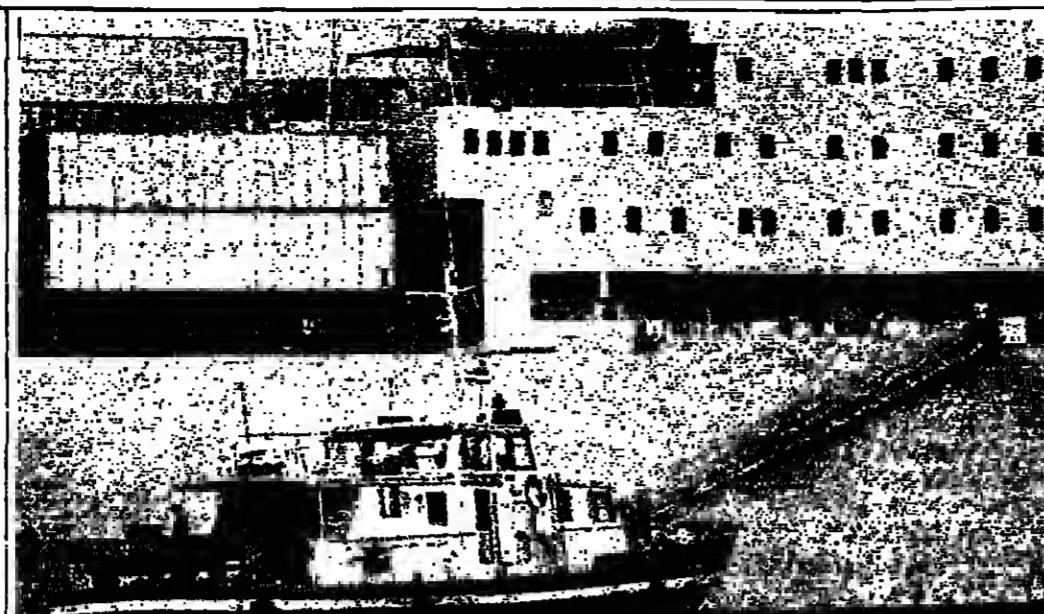
The aircraft lost speed as it flew over the runway with one wing dived. It tried to turn above the sea for a correct approach, then crashed.

Rescue workers said the wreckage was scattered over the seabed. Only one engine and part of a wing had been recovered so far.

The aircraft, built by Aerospatiale as either an executive jet or an air taxi, went down one kilometer off the Riviera resort of Saint Laurent du Var.

In Coventry, an air traffic control spokesman said the aircraft flew in from Stockholm Monday morning. He could not name those aboard.

In Copenhagen a Danish Sterling Airlines spokesman said that the aircraft had been chartered by the Swedish industrial concern Atlas Copco.



RESCUE: Vietnamese refugees gather on deck as a police launch moves toward the Danish container Anna Maersk which anchors at Hong Kong with refugees it had picked up earlier. The Danish government has accepted these refugees. But there are thousands more in Hong Kong camps and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale visited the island Saturday to examine their plight first hand.

Tass derides Cuba troop claim

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP) — Tass has ridiculed U.S. reports that the Soviet Union has based a brigade of combat troops in Cuba.

Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At a news conference last Thursday, Church disclosed that U.S. intelligence had confirmed the existence in Cuba of the Soviet unit numbering between 2,300 and 3,000 troops.

The State Department later substantiated Church's statement, saying new intelligence estimates "come to the unambiguous conclusion" that there is now a com-

bat brigade on the island.

Babenko's commentary sarcastically said that Church had somehow developed "striking dis- tance vision."

Ignoring Church's own reference to intelligence sources, he charged that the senator "was able to see without any optical devices what different U.S. services were unable to spot prior to that with the help of the most sophisticated technical equipment."

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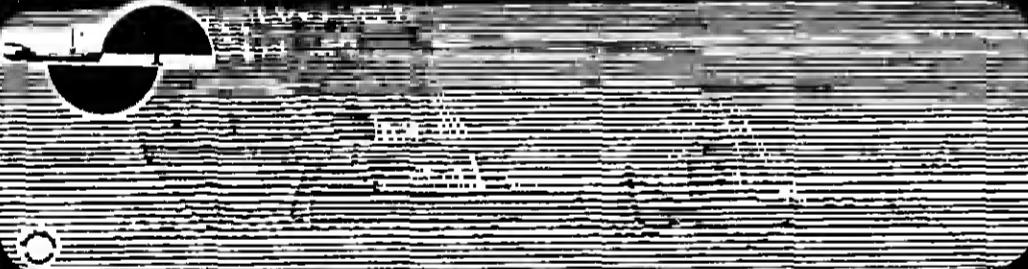
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Pioneer fails to give information on whether life exists on Titan

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Sept. 4 (R) — A reddish fog swirling over Titan has prevented Pioneer 11 from discovering whether there is a primitive form of life on Saturn's biggest moon, scientists said Monday.

Pioneer 11 swept past Titan Sunday but five pictures sent back to earth failed to reveal whether there is life on the satellite, the scientists at mission control center here said.

Titan contains methane, or natural gas, and scientists have long thought it might have produced organic molecules, the building blocks of life forms.

Scientists and astronomers said information relayed one 1.6 billion kilometers back to earth showed the satellite is wrapped in a reddish fog and appears to be trailing a 59,000 kilometer-long cloud of glowing particles.

Titan, with a diameter of 5,800 kilometers is the biggest known satellite in the solar system and is larger than the planet Mercury.

Pioneer 11 came no closer than 352,000 kilometers to Titan to avoid the possibility of a collision.

But two more U.S. spacecraft, Voyager I and II are expected to take a closer look at Titan next year and in 1981.

Although the scientists were disappointed they could not answer questions about life on Titan, they were jubilant over the flood of information the spacecraft

radioed back when it flew to within 21,000 kilometers of Saturn Saturday.

Saturn's rings clean out nearly all the radiation in their area and it would be safe for a manned spacecraft to approach the planet, they said.

Professor James van Allen, who discovered the radiation belts round the earth, told reporters, "The edge of the outermost ring round Saturn is the best shielded place in the solar system."

Scientists said Pioneer 11, which was to have "died" in 1974

and has now been in space more than six years, had still provided a stream of interesting information on Titan, including ultraviolet measurements. These will be used to study what makes up Titan's environment.

"Everything we have received from Pioneer 11 since 1974, when it flew by Jupiter, has been a bonus for us," a space official said.

Scientists also think they have found a fifth ring round the planet. The rings are thought to consist of ice and space debris, possibly the remains of a lost moon.

Lule said in Kenya to monitor Kampala

NAIROBI, Sept. 4 (Agencies)

Former Ugandan President Yusufu Lule, under tight security guards, was in seclusion in Nairobi Monday "monitoring" the political and security situation in Uganda, according to an informed source.

A close relative of Lule, who requested anonymity, said Lule arrived here from London Saturday along with three former members of his short-lived administration.

The purpose of the visit was to monitor events in Uganda, the source said, but details were not disclosed.

Lule, who replaced deposed President Idi Amin in April, was ousted in late June by the country's provisional parliament in a leadership dispute. His exit led to rioting in Kampala by thousands of Lule loyalists.

The former president was reportedly staying in a downtown Nairobi hotel. Newsmen attempting to approach his room were turned away by security personnel.

The visit to Kenya was his second since his ouster. Both visits have coincided with the absence from Uganda of his successor, President Godfrey Binaisa.

Binaisa, who practised law in exile during the Amin years, is presently in Cuba attending the nonaligned summit.

In Kampala, Internal Affairs



Yusufu Lule
Minister Paulo Muwanga said Monday the curfew clamped on Kampala last weekend followed telephone threats against diplomats there.

Muwanga told a news conference that the latest of the anonymous calls had been made Monday.

He said the call had apparently come from Nairobi and added, "These fellows have been phoning and warning diplomats to leave the country or else."

He gave no further details of the call. But he said a previous call to a mission threatened that one of its representatives would be shot if it did not close down.

Another phone call to an embassy threatened to kidnap a diplomat.

Chinese accuse Vietnam of incursions in August

PEKING, Sept. 4 (AP) — Vietnamese soldiers crossed into Chinese territory in August and fired and shelled across the border at peasants working in the fields, China charged Tuesday.

The official Xinhua news agency said soldiers fired into border provinces, "disrupting production there and threatening the local people's lives."

Citing numerous incidents, China said from Aug. 17 to Aug. 22, Vietnam sent soldiers three times into Chinese territory "to lay ambushes, conduct reconnaissance and to engage in harassment

and sabotage." (See related story, Page 6)

On Aug. 29 Vietnamese soldiers shot at a production team with heavy machine guns and antiaircraft guns.

On Aug. 31, it said, soldiers intruded 400 meters across the border and fired at commune members.

Vietnam has accused China of similar armed border provocations.

China and Vietnam have been conducting fruitless talks in Peking in an effort to ease border tensions.

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South African tour protests swell

Britain may be barred from Moscow Olympics

LONDON, Sept. 4 (R) — Two of the most powerful men in the anti-apartheid movement came out strongly Monday night against British participation in next year's Olympic Games in Moscow.

Chris de Broglie, the secretary of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), and Jean-Claude Ganga, secretary-general of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA), took their stands after Britain's four rugby unions said they would not retract an invitation for a multi-racial South African rugby union side to tour here next month.

The Rugby Unions of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales said Monday they would not rescind the invitation, which they first announced last week, despite an appeal from the minister of sport, Hector Monro, that they do so. Anti-apartheid feelings here immediately hardened, with the two organizations saying they would fight to keep Britain out of the Moscow Olympics.

SANROC was instrumental in the black African boycott of the Montreal Olympics in 1976 because of the presence there of New Zealand, whose rugby union team had toured South Africa earlier that year.

The black African nations took action after the International Olympic Committee refused to bar New Zealand from the games. De Broglie said Monday night:

"We don't feel the whole of the black continent should be punished as in 1976. This time the

guilty party should suffer."

Ganga, speaking on BBC Radio, said that unless the proposed tour was called off his organization would do everything it could to stop Britain from participating in Moscow next year.

"If they go there, we will not be there," he said.

The decision of the home unions not to cancel the invitation was announced by the secretary of the Unions' Committee, John Hart, who added the committee "feels justified in expecting the full support of the government" in going on with the tour.

He said the government's plea had been based on the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement, under which Commonwealth countries were urged to discourage sporting links with South Africa.

Hart added that the unions felt there had been sufficient development toward multi-racial sport in South Africa since the Gleneagles concord "that the British government now has the opportunity to exercise its discretion in applying the agreement."

He saw no reason why there should be demonstrations at the eight proposed matches involving the South African team here.

"There would be no point in demonstrating on the basis that South African sportsmen should be allowed to play together when the evidence is there on the field that they are doing so."

The Barbarians' team would be made up equally of whites, colored and blacks.

Other anti-Apartheid leaders

Monday reiterated the intention of the movement to demonstrate at all the matches, to try and force cancellation.

"No small clique of rugby administrators can be allowed to defy what is the policy of the United Nations, the Commonwealth and all major British political parties," one said.

In Dublin, IOC President Lord

Killanin pointed out that Rugby is not an Olympic sport and is not connected with the national Olympic committee.

But, he added, "this decision by the home rugby unions is irresponsible and unnecessary and could not be condoned by the Olympic movement which withdrew recognition of South Africa, where apartheid continues in sport."

The declaration by the home unions follows the weekend blocking of a scheduled tour of France by the South African national players.

Visas are not required for South Africans to enter Britain.

But result inevitable

Stockton denies Borg easy win

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP) — Dick Stockton was full of surprises, both for himself and Bjorn Borg, although in the end the result was anything but surprising.

Stockton extended Borg, the world's top player and the No. one seed at the U.S. Open tennis championships, to four sets Monday before bowing 6-4, 1-6, 7-6, 7-5. Borg thus advanced to the quarterfinals where he will meet either fifth-seed Roscoe Tanner, whom he beat in a five-set final at Wimbledon in July, or No. 14 Tim Gullikson.

"I was a little surprised the way Dick was playing," said the Swede, who has won four consecutive Wimbledon championships but has never won the U.S. Open. "That's the best match he's ever played against me. He was serving well and covering the net real well, which gave me problems to pass. I needed almost perfect passing shots."

Moody's matches featured four all-American men's singles confrontations. Aside from

Tanner-Gullikson, No. Two seed Jimmy Connors, the defending champion, battled No. 11 Brian Gottfried, No. Three John McEnroe played unseeded Tom Gorman, and No. Seven Harold Solomon took on unseeded Pat Dupre. The top women's matches had No. One Chris Evert Lloyd against unseeded Rosemary Ackers, No. Three Tracy Austin versus Kathy Jordan and Kerr Reid of Australia, the eighth-seed, against unranked Anne Smith.

Borg made many errors Monday, especially in the second set and at the outset of the third, when Stockton broke his serve.

Patient Eddie Dibbs, the No. Nine seed, upset No. Six Guillermo Vilas, the 1977 Open winner, 6-3, 5-7, 7-5, 6-1 in a three-hour, 10-minute match. Dibbs stuck with his baseline game, rarely coming to the net and consistently passing Vilas when he came up. Vilas was limping badly

after the match and Dibbs complained of a sore back.

The most exciting match of the day involved two seeded youngsters, 21-year-old Johan Kriek of South Africa and 19-year-old Yannick Noah of France. The 5-foot-7 Kriek, a hard-serving, lightning-quick performer, won the first two sets 6-3, 7-6 before Noah, the French prestige of Arthur Ashe, took the next two sets 6-4, 6-1.

"I pushed myself to tie first two sets and got very tired," said Kriek, who often tumbled in pursuit of shots by the taller Noah. "I let it go a little in the third set and thought, 'I'm so tired, but still I had to push myself. I thought about Roger Bannister running the 4-minute mile and I played my guts out."

Joining Borg, Kriek and Dibbs in the quarterfinals was Vitas Gerulaitis, victory over 10th-seeded Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina. Gerulaitis, the fourth seed, faces Kriek, whom he knocked out of the same round here last year.

The biggest names in women's tennis qualified for the quarterfinals. One of them, fourth-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain, did not have to play a game to advance. Regina Marsikova of Czechoslovakia had to retire after tearing a tendon in her right ankle chasing a shot in the opening game of the match.

Martina Navratilova, seeded second, blasted No. 10 Greer Stevens of South Africa 6-2, 6-2, while fifth-seeded Evonne Goolagong Cawley stopped Jeanne Duvall and No. Nine Billie Jean King beat Kathy May 6-3, 6-0.

The Americans ended by winning 17 of the 29 events in the three-day meet at the 50-meter indoor Tokyo Olympic pool, far ahead of three victories by an all-European team and two by Canada.

They also won the team time with 258 points—139 for the men and 119 for the women. All-Europe had 209.5 and Canada 192. Sweden was fourth with 168.5, followed by Australia-New Zealand with 142, the Soviet Union with 107 and Japan with 94.

"We've played so many times before... we've had so many great matches... we know each other's game so well... it should be a really great match," Mrs. King said.

Organizers question crews

Inquiry begins into Fastnet disaster

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP) — The organizers of the fastest yacht race, during which 19 sailors lost their lives last month as a severe gale devastated the fleet, launched an investigation into the affair Monday.

The Royal Ocean Racing Club and the Royal Yachting Association, organizers of the series, sent out a questionnaire to experienced crew members.

"For the first time in the history of offshore racing we have experienced a race marred by damage to boats far beyond the limits that might be accepted as inevitable in exceptionally heavy weather and a distressing loss of life," the preamble to the questionnaire says.

It asks questions about damage, the design of equipment and what failed and about the experience of crew members.

It also asks about weather conditions experienced and what time they first became aware of the severity of the gale. There has been criticism that the fleet was not told soon enough about the gale's intensity.

"This is a crucial fact-finding exercise. We need to know from those involved what problems they encountered," the head of the inquiry, Lt. Cmdr. Bill Anderson said Monday. "It will take some time because we have to get in touch with all the foreign entrants."

The inquiry will also gather information and opinions from rescue services, weather experts

and radio stations.

The questionnaires are to be completed by the boat owners and two experienced crew members of each craft. The inquiry is expected to take at least three months to complete and to result in tightened regulations for yacht races.

The disaster occurred in mid-August when gales struck the race fleet in the Western Approaches.

The 605-mile Fastnet is the concluding race of the Admiral's Cup series. The course goes from Cowes on the Isle of Wight, around the Fastnet Rock off southwestern Ireland and then to Plymouth.



CLEAN BOWLED: India's Kapil Dev is bowled by Mike Hendrick in India's first innings at the Oval.

438 to win and no wickets down

Hope of victory gleams for Indians

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP) — Gavaskar and Chauhan made 76 runs without being parted Monday and kept the door open for a story-book victory for India over England in the fourth and final Test.

The Indians were set the task of

scoring 438 to win. The target is now down to 362, with all their wickets left and one more day to play.

If the Indians did the impossible and won, it would exceed their most dramatic victory — when they made 406 for 4 on the last day to beat the West Indies at Port of Spain, Trinidad, in 1976.

Gavaskar made a century in that historic match, and he was 42 not out at Kennington Oval Monday evening. Chauhan was 32, not out.

England, starting the day on 177 for 3 in their second innings, moved slowly and remorselessly to 334 for 8 before declaring.

England, starting the day on

177 for 3 in their second innings, moved slowly and remorselessly to 334 for 8 before declaring.

Botham played a shot to square

leg and started to run, Boycott, at the other end, responded but then changed his mind and went back.

Botham threw the ball in and Botham was out by two yards.

David Baird, the Yorkshire

wicket-keeper playing in his first

test for England, brightened up

the cricket in the afternoon with a

splendid, adventurous innings of

59. He hit six fours — the same

number as Boycott, but in little

more than a quarter of the time.

Gavaskar's persistence was

rewarded with three wickets for

76. Kapil Dev, the other opening

bowler, took two for 89.

India had more than two hours

of batting. Gavaskar and Chauhan

were in no hurry but steadily laid

the foundations for a good score.

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GREAT EXPECTATIONS

One ray of hope at least may emerge from the nonaligned summit in Havana. The presidents of Iraq and Syria are expected to meet at the conference, and this could provide an opportunity for two men who are at loggerheads over domestic and regional policies to settle their differences.

Saddam Hussein of Iraq is now recalled for his courageous reconciliation with the deposed Shah of Iran at the Algiers summit in 1973, which put an end to a potentially explosive situation in the Gulf over the then unmarked boundaries between Iraq and Iran.

That meeting also produced a promise from Saddam Hussein to grant autonomy to the Kurdish minority in Iraq, a development which led the Shah to end his support for the Barzani rebellion.

Now, both Syria and Iraq — ruled by factions of the same political party — face similar problems and in many instances have similar goals. Both have ethnic group agitation, both are firm opponents of Israel. Indeed, their common needs are readily apparent, as are their requirements for good relations with each other.

To Syria, a neighborly Iraq in the northeast is more important than an angry Israel to the south. To Iraq, Syria is the strategic location through which Iraq has traditionally reached its expanding markets in the west.

But in the past few months, despite their announced goal of unity, and despite Arab mediation efforts, Saddam Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Assad apparently have thought their ideological differences too weighty to overcome.

The Baghdad summit in March was supposed to have closed the door on inter-Arab bickering and set up a united Arab front against President Sadat and his peace moves with Israel. The need for unity against a common foe, it was thought, would easily prove to be enough to glue the Arab states together as brothers.

But this has not proved to be the case, as the recent developments between Syria and Iraq have shown. Thanks to Arab mediation, the split has been confined to a war of veiled accusations instead of escalating.

And now, in Havana, there is a chance for more — a chance to get rid of the veiled accusation entirely.

King Hussein of Jordan has already held talks with Saddam Hussein. Saddam Hussein and Assad undoubtedly will meet before the summit is over.

One can not but pray that when the two meet, they embrace each other as brothers and thus reopen the chapter of Arab unity that events forced them temporarily to close.

Sweden ends a dull campaign

By Chris Morgesson

At a recent press reception to launch the Social Democrats' election campaign in Sweden, an American journalist turned to the party's leader Olaf Palme and asked: "What campaign?"

The campaign is so low-key it is almost unnoticed, to all but the politically committed. With polling due on September 16, there are still remarkably few outward signs of increased political activity.

Before the Social Democrats got going, the main campaign interest had centered on Conservative leader Gosta Bobman's outdoor latory at his holiday home on an island in the Stockholm archipelago.

Bobman argued that he didn't need to pay rates for the council to empty his privy. He could do the job himself. He had no need of welfare state mollycoddling. Bobman's privy became a symbol for "the new individualism."

When Bobman organised a "meet the Press" trip to his island idyll, it was predictably the privy that dominated the proceedings. It was photographed inside and out and tested for comfort by the assembled journalists, while Bobman's dissertations on the future of Swedish politics went largely unnoticed.

Bobman is as far to the right as you can go in the mainstream of Swedish politics, which is not very far. Although he has professed muted admiration for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, he is a long way from being the right-wing hawk that left-wingers here are apt to label him.

It is significant, although confusing for an outsider, that the Conservatives in Sweden are called Moderates (*Moderaterna*). They can function politically only in alliance with the two other "bourgeois" parties, the Liberals, who equally confusingly are called the People's Party (*Folkpartiet*), and the Center, which used to be the Farmers' Party and is a uniquely Swedish institution.

It was Thorbjörn Falldin, leader of the Center, who became prime minister of the "bourgeois" alliance that took over when Palme and the Social Democrats lost the 1976 elections, after being in power for an unprecedented 44 years.

Two years later Falldin broke the alliance when he refused to commit Sweden to nuclear power. Since then there has been a minority Liberal Government with Ola Ullsten as Prime Minister. Ullsten has survived only with the tacit agreement of the Social Democrats, a move that has cost Palme a

loss of grassroots support.

Why, as leader of the largest single party in Swedish politics, has Palme allowed Ullsten to survive and thus threaten his own chances in the election? "I sometimes wonder about this," he told me. "But at the time things were different. We didn't want to see the country fall apart. We were prepared to let the Liberals in."

Recent opinion polls reveal considerable political apathy, with a sizeable percentage of the population thinking that it doesn't matter who governs the country.

I put it to Palme that life in Sweden seemed very much the same as it had been under the Social Democrats. The welfare state exists intact, the public sector of the economy continues to grow and foreign policy is still non-aligned.

"This is true. But you see the problem is that they have chosen to maintain all the things we have done, but to pay for them they have put us into debt. After 44 years of Social Democratic rule, the foreign debt was zero — all right, 200 million kronor (\$43 million) but almost nothing. Now it is 16,000 million kronor (- 3,500 million)," says Palme, more concerned than anger in his voice.

"There is a danger with this sort of borrowing that Sweden will lose its economic independence."

Palme sees unemployment as the key issue in his campaign. "Since 1976, 100,000 jobs have been lost in industry," he says. "There is a drastic need to stimulate investment."

After his startling about-turn on the nuclear power issue earlier this year when, in the wake of Harrisburg, Palme announced he was now in favor of a referendum on the issue, he has consistently moved the Social Democrats towards a protectionist environmental policy.

Palme is confident of victory despite his party's poor showing in the opinion polls. "We shall win," he says, "we expect to be a little behind in the polls at the start of the campaign."

And so back to the question: "What campaign?" Perhaps the principal reason for the lack of apparent activity is that Swedes are, by their nature, a circumspect, reserved race, not given to public displays of emotion.

But, having said that, no one is sticking his neck out to predict the result of the election. (OFNS)



'Maybe a few more heads to appease the gods, huh?'

Some positive fallout from Andy Young

By Michael Adams

The forced resignation of Andrew Young as United States Ambassador to the United Nations has brought one more embarrassment for President Jimmy Carter and his administration. But it may also provide benefits, both for the President and for the American people, since it has opened up a field of debate which needs to be explored if America's Middle East policy is ever going to make any sense.

There are two questions which the rest of the world has long been asking and to which thinking Americans are now going to want the answers.

First, who is really running the Middle East policy of the United States — is it the Americans themselves or are they able to operate only within limits laid down for them by the government of Israel?

And the second question, which is closely related to the first, is this: Now that there is general agreement that the achievement of a Middle East peace settlement depends on finding a solution to the problem of the Palestinians, is it realistic to go on trying to reach such a settlement without consulting the Palestinians themselves?

The answer to the second question is surely self-evident. An overwhelming majority of the United Nations has long since recognized the right of the Palestinians to join in any negotiations concerning their own future. Now, even the United States, urged on belatedly by its European allies, has realized the futility of pursuing the search for peace without including the Palestinians in the negotiations.

But, in trying to remedy this fundamental weakness in its approach to the problem in the Middle East, the United States has come up against the obstacle provided by its prior commitments to Israel.

Which brings us back to Andrew Young and the major question raised by his resignation: who, in reality, is in charge of American policy towards the Middle East? Andrew Young lost his job because he took an independent (and thoroughly constructive) initiative to improve the chances of achieving a Middle East settlement. His initiative, incidentally, was in line with the current State Department policy of trying to persuade the PLO to cooperate in the search for peace. But it suffered from one fatal disadvantage: it angered the Israelis, who called for and obtained his removal from his post. What a

humiliation for a superpower, to have to acknowledge that its Ambassador to the United Nations could only exercise his functions within limits laid down by the government of a client state!

Humiliating, certainly — but potentially valuable too if it prompts the Americans to debate openly the scope and validity of their commitments to Israel, and the extent to which these are frustrating the very policies which the Carter administration has adopted in its attempt to promote a peace settlement in the Middle East. Ever since the days of Kissinger, the United States has taken upon itself the role of arbiter in the Middle East. It has persuaded its allies to take no action which might disturb the course of American diplomatic endeavours. Since President Carter came into office, it has shown a much greater grasp of the underlying realities involved in achieving peace between Israel and the Arabs. It has done much to focus attention on the vital question of the Palestinians. But by its close and continuing relationship with Israel, and its refusal to have any formal contact with the Palestinians, it has put itself in the position of a judge who tries to resolve a lawsuit

between two parties, but who is prepared to listen to the evidence of only one of them.

By maintaining this discriminatory attitude, the United States has encouraged the opposition to American policy of what Andrew Young described as the "stubborn and intransigent government" of Mr. Begin in Israel. It has earned the mistrust of the very Palestinians it is trying to coax into a more conciliatory negotiating position. It has lost the goodwill of even the most moderate and pro-Western Arab governments. It has brought no nearer the prospect of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

If the Andrew Young episode leads to a frank examination of America's commitments to Israel and of their effect on the search for peace — with all that it involves in terms of the political and economic stability of the Middle East and of the Western world — it may yet prove to have been a blessing in disguise for the United States and for all of us whose future well-being depends in large measure on the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

New vortex building in Indochina

By Dennis Bloodworth

SINGAPORE —

Behind the urgent five-power request last week for Cambodia to be debated when the U.N. meets lie fears that an all-out Vietnamese offensive against the "pro-Chinese" Khmer Rouge, expected when the monsoon ends in October, may not only involve Thailand but prompt Peking to teach Hanoi a "second lesson".

There are two such commitments, one general and one specific. The specific commitment is the one so misguidedly given by Henry Kissinger in 1975 when he promised the Israelis that the United States would have no dealings with, nor would not even talk to, the PLO until the PLO categorically announced its recognition of Israel's right to exist.

This unwise step has ever since hampered the attempts of successive American administrations to broaden the basis of any negotiation for a Middle East settlement. Without going into the motives which prompted Kissinger's policies, whether in Vietnam or in the Middle East (and both have come under serious criticism since he left office), the time has clearly come for the United States to free itself from this crippling limitation on its freedom of diplomatic action.

But the second and more general American commitment to Israel is far more damaging. It consists of an open-ended and informal undertaking in effect to take no action which encounters the opposition

to the Cambodia crisis, and Sino-Vietnamese talks to settle outstanding issues between Peking and Hanoi lead nowhere as China's repeated demands that the Vietnamese pull their troops out of Cambodia fall on plugged ears. Instead, Hanoi has put at least two more divisions into the country during the past few weeks, it is reported.

In an apparent attempt to curry international favor before the non-aligned conference in Havana and the next session of the U.N., the Vietnamese hinted that they might relent if the Chinese "threat" to Cambodia were removed. But this begs the question.

The Chinese cannot drop the "threat", for that would involve abandoning the Khmer Rouge, allowing the impudent Vietnamese to shrug off the "first lesson" the Chinese taught them by invading Vietnam in February, leaving Hanoi to establish total control over Cambodia, and admitting that China was a power of no consequence in its own backyard.

Conversely, the Soviet Union must exploit Vietnam's potential for eclipsing Peking's influence in this region, containing the Chinese colossus from the south while Russia does so from the north, and so limiting the effectiveness of any attempt by the West to play the "China card" against the USSR.

The strategic reflexes of both Communist giants,

therefore, draw them inexorably into the Vietnamese vortex, compelling them to react to the begemot in Hanoi bent on "realizing a great union of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia," as Ho Chi Minh defined his dream of an Indochina federation in 1951.

The Chinese are nevertheless convinced that the Soviet Union will not reprove violently if they decide to teach Vietnam a "second lesson". As Peking sees it, the Russians are keen to reopen the dialogue with China at talks scheduled to open in Moscow next month, and despite disagreements over the agenda, they have toned down their anti-Chinese propaganda. They are in a dilemma, for while they must exploit their partnership with the Vietnamese, they do not want the operation to become too expensive or too discreditable in terms of their ability to make friends and influence enemies.

The Chinese are also in a dilemma, however. On the one hand, they could try to split the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance by calling on the Russians to restrain Hanoi or be responsible for the consequences of a "second lesson" for Vietnam. But this might sabotage the Sino-Soviet talks.

There are signs that they may therefore hit back at Vietnam less brazenly by working to undermine Hanoi's garrick empire through stepped-up subversion and armed infiltration in support of native insurgents. (OFNS)

saudi press review

News papers Tuesday led with Monday's meeting of the Council of Ministers under Crown Prince Fahd, and the prince's customary meeting every Monday with the Ulema and Sheikhs.

They also reported on their front pages the meeting between Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah and King Hassan II of Morocco, near Fez, the ancient capital.

Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisali's meeting with Lebanese Defense Minister Josef Skaf before the latter left for Kuwait also figured on the front pages.

Prominent coverage was given as well to the non-aligned movement meeting in Havana.

There was also news of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) objecting to a proposal by Romanian President Nicolai Ceausescu concerning an international conference to be held on the Middle East. A state-

ment by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that Syria's policy is "still negative" was also highlighted, as was President Sadat's visit to Haifa starting Tuesday.

Al-Nadwa lashed at the Egyptian head of state's visit to Haifa "in pursuance of the Camp David impasse, thus challenging Arab rights."

It said that since it was clearly announced in Israel before President Sadat set sail for Haifa that Jerusalem and Palestinian autonomy will not be discussed there, then there is no doubt that the talks will only deal with bilateral relations and the furtherance of Egypt's isolation from the Arab world.

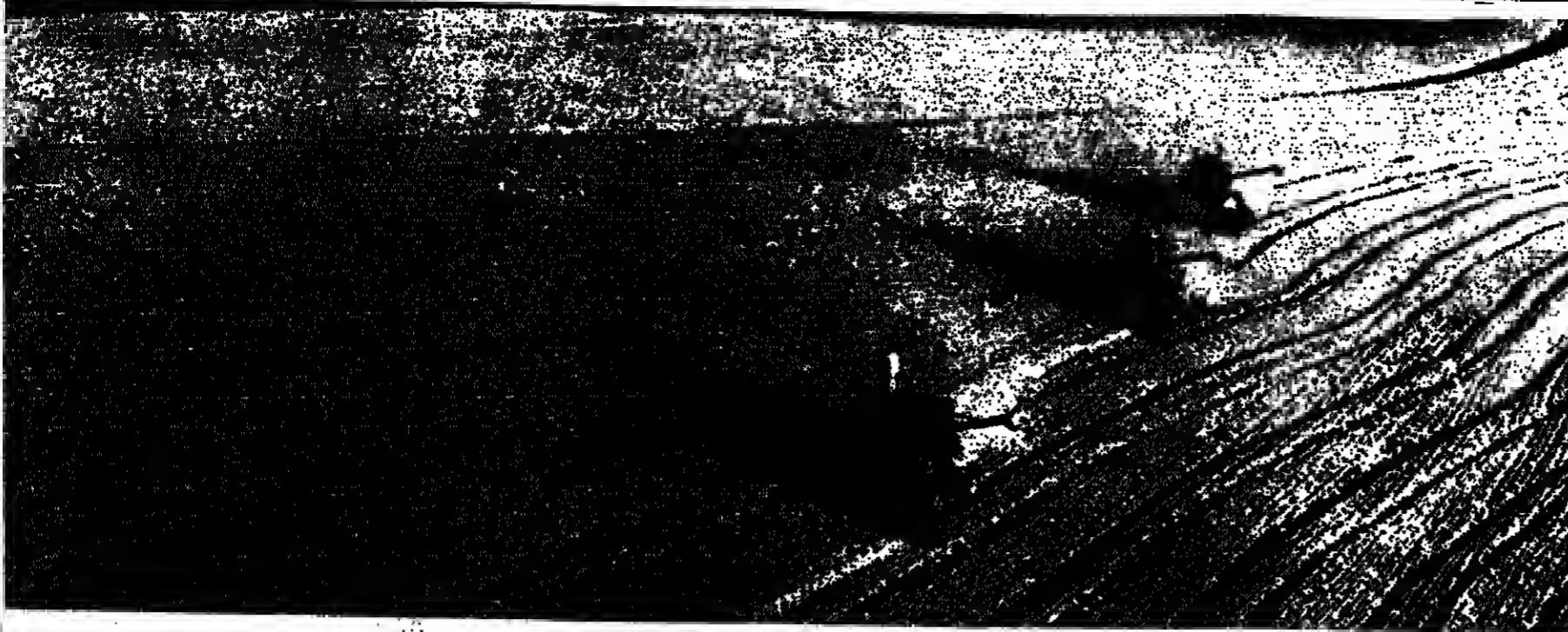
It deplored the reported Egyptian arms shipments to Morocco "to exacerbate the prevailing tension between Arab Maghreb countries over the Sahara issue."

Okaz said that the Arabs should beware of certain Israeli state-

ments launched as test balloons to sow dissension among them and between them and the PLO. "Such statements lead, for example, with talks with so-called moderate Palestinians and news of Arab countries other than Egypt prepared to engage in the peace process initiated by the latter.

"No doubt that Israel understands very well every component of the current turmoil in the region, except that it thinks that time is on its side," the paper explained.

Jedda



AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION: Above, U.S. wheat combines move through the vast wheat fields of America, increasing the productivity of the farm. At right, Laotian farmers operate small, hand-driven hoes, a system of low-yield farming but one where motivation increases productivity.

Oil-sand progress transforms Canadian village

By Stanley Meister

FORT McMURRAY, Canada — This old fur trading post, now the fastest-growing town in Canada, has not exactly obliterated its past, but it has set it aside. If a visitor wants to see a little bit of what Fort McMurray was like in the old days, before the oil boom, he has to climb a hill outside town to what is known as Heritage Park.

There he will find a few antique wooden buildings, the old branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, "Hill's" Drugstore and the like. These have been plucked from town in the last few years and put on the hill. Caught up in an economic attempt to wrest oil from the tar sands of northern Alberta, Fort McMurray has no room for past. Only a few weeks ago, a 100-year-old hospital, the last old building left, was demolished.

"When that went," said Merle Mialik, who grew up here before the oil people came, "some of us thought that was the last chance. That's progress, I guess."

Progress, for Fort McMurray, means growth from a village of little more than 1,000 in 1961 to a town of almost 25,000 at the end

of 1978. The rapid growth has brought problems, among them alcoholism, and a reputation, like the Klondike's, for easy riches. It is a reputation that can be dispelling.

"If you come here with nothing," a frustrated taxi driver said, "you go away with nothing."

It is also a reputation that irritates Ted Mason, a retired Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer who is now chairman of the Town Board, the equivalent of mayor.

This town has been painted as a kind of Klondike boom or bust town, and I really resent it," Mason said the other day in his office. "At no time was this a rough and ready frontier town. It's been a busy, hard-working town."

Fort McMurray, 350 kilometers northeast of Edmonton, likes

to describe itself as the second oldest settlement in Alberta, but the description is something of a distortion. Fur traders picked the site, at the juncture of the Clearwater and Athabasca rivers, 200 years ago and set up a post for collecting skins from the Indians. But it never amounted to much and sometimes lapsed into disuse.

The fort did not become a permanent settlement until 1870, when Henry John Moberly of the Hudson's Bay Co. set up a post here and named it after his friend and boss, J. D. McMurray, a company inspector. Fort McMurray soon became the Hudson's Bay Co.'s port for shipping goods to and from the western Arctic. By 1900, the population had grown to 3,387 and five years after that, doubled again to 6,743. In 1973, Syncrude, a company financed by U.S. oil companies and Canada's federal and provincial governments, began building an even larger tar sands mine and plant, and the population doubled once more. It grew to 15,425 in 1976 and 24,580 by the end of last year.

The newcomers overwhelmed the fur trading and Indian atmosphere of Fort McMurray. Today the only really noticeable Indians are a few disgruntled squatters.

Fort McMurray had a hard time accommodating all the new people.

But real growth did not begin

until 1963, when the Great Canadian Oil Sands Co., a subsidiary of the Sun Oil Co. of the United States, began building a mine and plant to take tar sand out of the earth and convert it into oil. The thick sticky tar sands of Alberta have the potential to produce 250 billion barrels of oil if ways are found to extract all of it easily and cheaply. Most of Alberta's tar sands are found near Fort McMurray.

"There was a time in this town," Mason said, "when you had to wait in line for everything — whether it was for servicing your car or buying groceries or dealing with the RCMP or whatever. If you didn't get to the shops before Thursday night, nothing good was left. Everything had been picked over."

Merchants had monopolies and charged dearly, fostering the tales about easy fortunes made in Fort McMurray. In the last two to three years, however, many new shops have opened, and the lines and monopolies have dwindled.

"Now, oddly enough," Mason said, "there's a little sweating among retail people."

Alcoholism is a major problem. The people who have come to Fort McMurray did not know each other before, and they feel isolated here. More than half have come from outside Alberta. The winters are bitter — the temperature sometimes drops to 50 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit).

It is not so difficult for men who work for the tar sands companies, but many wives must stay at home with their children, and they have little to do. A study in 1978 reported as typical comments, "I think I would die without television." — (LAT)



Films highlight meeting of Saudi History Society

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia — The Saudi Arabian Natural History Society will feature films on the Empty Quarter, the work of Wilfred Thesiger and the ruins of Median Saleh Saturday at its September monthly meeting.

The Sept. 8 meeting will be held at the U.S. Geological Survey compound in Jeddah, located one block north of Spinzer's Restaurant off Medina Road (south).

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An outstanding guide to the Gulf

THE GULF HANDBOOK (Third Edition). Trade and Travel Publications, Raffi, England; 1979. £7.

By F.W. Rawding

EDDAH — This outstanding

guide to the Gulf has been com-

posed by an independent team of

experts from Fodor, The Blue

Books, Baedeker, and other

well-known guides to the more

famous parts of Europe and Asia.

It is nearly 800 pages and 28

maps. The reader is given an up-

to-date, accurate and objective

account of Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait,

Qatar, Saudi Arabia and

United Arab Emirates.

There is also a long chapter

dedicated to Iran, but it remains to

be seen whether developments in

that country will permit or

encourage the resumption of trade

and tourism.

The Handbook opens with an introductory chapter covering the region as a whole. There is a description of the geography, followed by notes on the exploitation of oil and on the development boom which has resulted. There is a very useful section on essential courtesies, including a glossary of phrases. Notes on business opportunities, travel, medical precautions and the importance of Islam should help visitors to avoid pitfalls and to establish positive relationships.

Exhaustive chapters follow on each of the eight countries described. Each chapter gives basic facts and statistics, information on geography, climate, flora and fauna, the social background, the history and the economy. Sur-

veys of the principal towns and cities include a mine of information about hotels, banks, restaurants, useful addresses, telephone numbers and so on. Each chapter includes an excellent line drawing of some important national monument, and there are clear maps of each country and the main cities.

The chapter on Saudi Arabia covers 122 pages. There is a comprehensive (though necessarily brief) history, including the coming of Islam, the influence of Abdul Wahhab and the rise of the Al Saud family and the achievements of King Abdul Aziz. There is also a very perceptive study of King Faisal. The economy of the Kingdom is surveyed in detail, and the Five Year Plans are analyzed. Port clearance, the sufficient gen-

eration of electricity and adequate water supplies together with the provision of decent housing are aspects of the economy which are described outstandingly successful.

The Handbook also gives objective and well researched information about industrial development, agriculture and banking.

The Guide section gives first a detailed and up-to-date description of Jeddah with a map. Seventeen hotels are listed with P.O.

Box numbers, telephone numbers and tariffs. The list of restaurants is not completely up-to-date, but since a new one is opened almost monthly this is understandable.

Information is given about taxis, car hire, travel agencies, airline offices, shipping agencies and so on as well as a complete list of embassies. Telephone numbers are included throughout, though several have been changed over the last few months.

Information follows on Obour

Creek, Rabigh, Wadi Khulays,

Wadi Fatima, Jar, Yanbu and

Medain Saleh. Hotels and other

facilities where they occur are

reported on, and so the Handbook

could be of use to those of us who

are in the Kingdom for longer than a passing business visit. Notes on Taif, Abha and Khamsi Mushayt conclude this section.

Riyadh, the capital, occupies an

important section with a double-

page map and a vast amount of

useful information, much as for

Jeddah. Sections follow on a large

number of places of interest with

notes on their special characteristics.

Dhahran, Dammam and Al-Khobar are also treated in

detail with comprehensive infor-

mation about hotels, banks, hospi-

tal, pharmacies, etc.

In the final ("General Information") section, there are details of

flights and airports, visa require-

ments, hours of business, public

holidays, health, telecommunications, currency and customs and even useful advice about clothing.

A short bibliography of books for

further reading is included and

there is a list of government min-

isters.

The other countries are treated

in the same meticulous and pain-

taking way and with an equally

precise and useful catalogue of

information. The Gulf Handbook

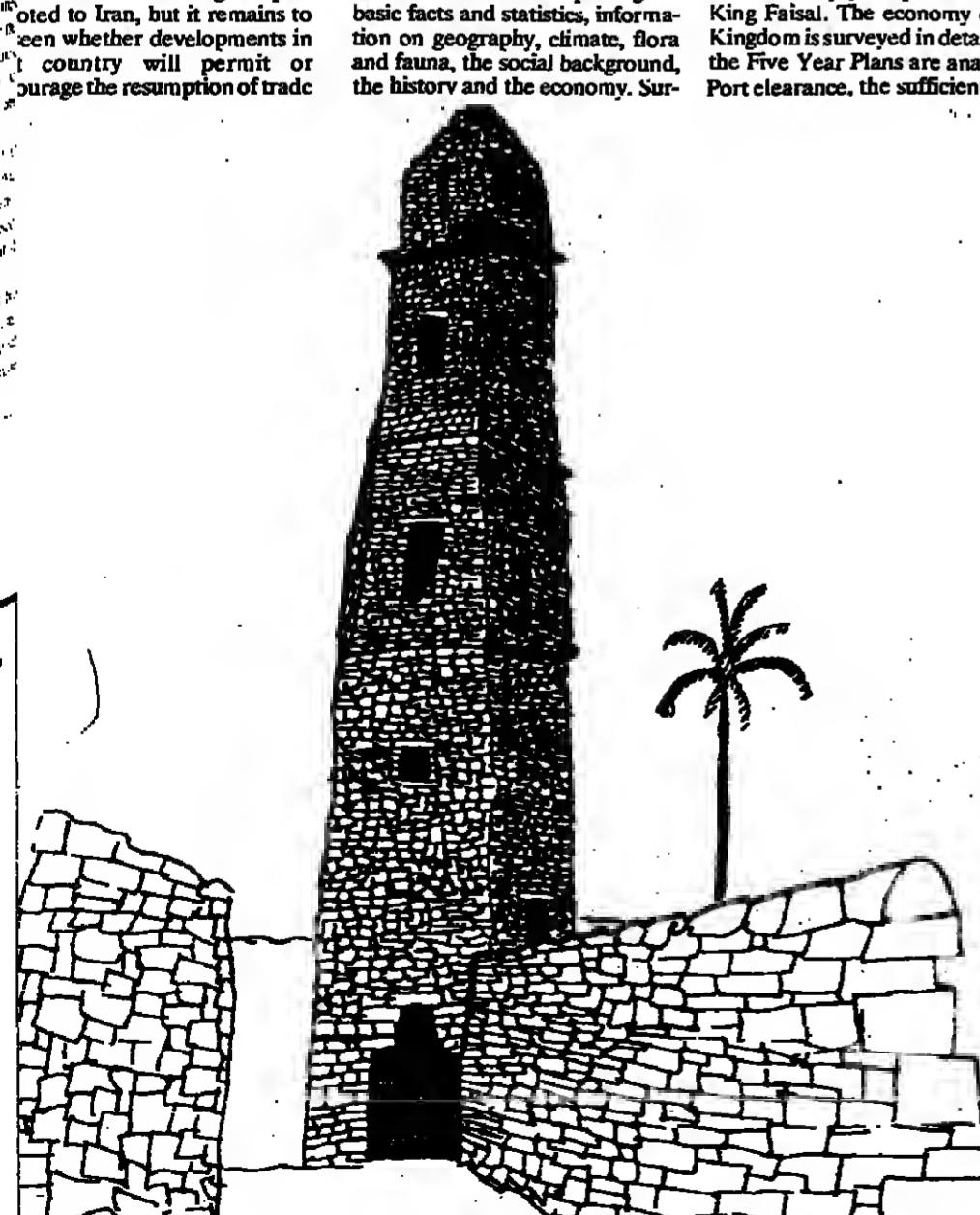
is highly recommended to both the

visitor and the resident and at the

price of £7, it is a very good bar-

gain indeed.

The Handbook illustration for the Saudi Arabia section: a minaret in Jeddah



The Handbook illustration for the Saudi Arabia section: a minaret in Jeddah

Starting on August 4 (Ramadan 11), Saudi Business will be coming to our readers in a new format, with new colors and new ideas.

We will be using a smaller size for the magazine, but a size familiar

to our readers around the world. There will be many more pages, and more of the editorial content we have come to expect.

We will publish on Saturdays, the start of our business week in Saudi Arabia.

And Saudi Business will now be in color, inside and out. That means a more attractive layout for our editorial side, and more

attractive advertising for the many firms we

had to bush before the area could claim

its full share of economic maturity.

Saudi Business will bring plenty of infrastructure to lay down as well. But like the business-men and government of the peninsula, we feel the time has come to lay claim

to that maturity that commands respect in the world's economic nerve centers.

The most exciting economic development

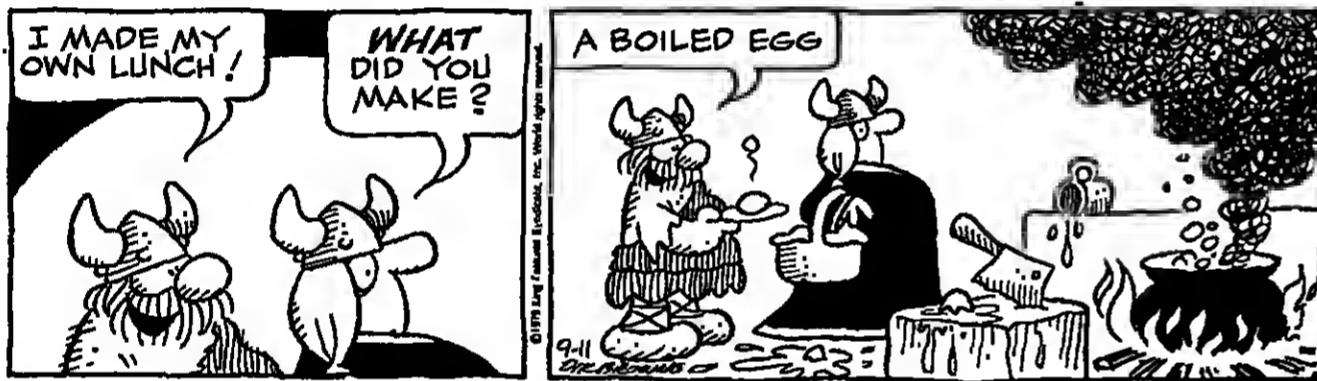
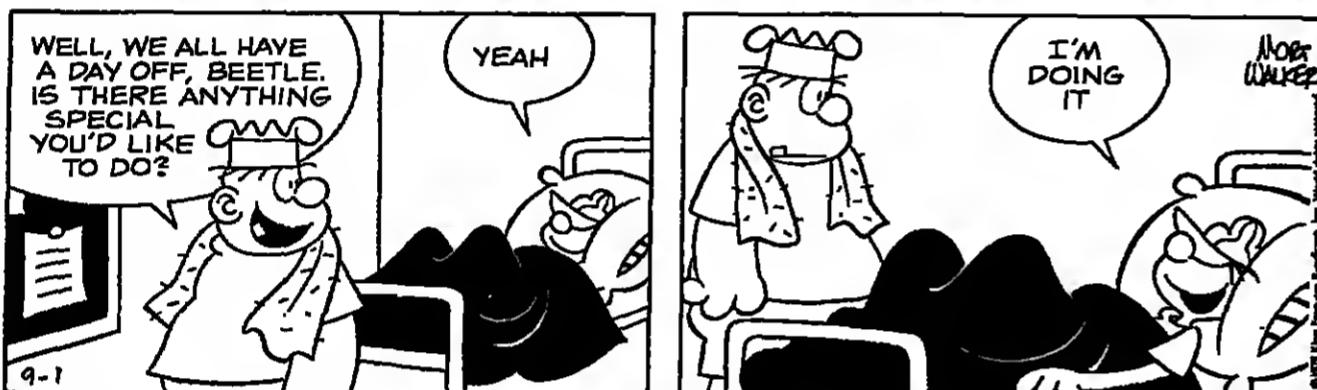
happening around the globe are happening here. We at Saudi Business and Arab Economic Report hope to cover them all, and capture the excitement — in color

B.C.

SMALL SOCIETY

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

	Fair	Ishaq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	4:52	6:10	12:27	3:52	6:37	8:07
Medina	4:49	6:08	12:37	3:55	6:39	8:09
Nejd	4:22	5:40	11:58	3:25	6:09	7:39

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show
5:34 World Sportsman
6:03 Special
6:14 Chico and the man
6:39 I Spy
7:31 Most Wanted
8:30 Channel Theater

Sesame Street : 1175
Fighter Planes Tarpoin
Entrance to Islamic Art
Morgan and the man
There was a Little Girl
The Tunnel Killer
The Flame and the Arrow

WEATHER

Clouds will cover the northern and western regions and the western and south-western highlands. Scattered thundery rains might fall in these areas.

Weather will be warm and moist in the coastal areas and warm and dry inland. It will be moderate in resort areas.

Winds will blow north at moderate speed, active in the northern and western regions raising sand sometimes.

Sea condition in territorial waters will be moderate to choppy.

Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	40	30	Tabuk	40	25
Jeddah	37	30	Al-Jaaf	42	26
Riyadh	43	27	Turaif	40	23
Dhahran	42	26	Sulayl	42	23
Medina	42	29	Yanbu	34	29
Taif	33	22	Khumis Mushait	30	12

SAUDI RADIO

(English Service)
On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band
On SW at 11.855 MHz in 25 meter band

WEDNESDAY	Afternoon Transmission	10:05 Message to the Faithful
	2:00 Opening	10:10 Light Music
	2:01 The Holy Quran	10:15 NEWS
	2:03 Gems of Guidance	10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
	2:10 Saudi Literature & Arts	1:30 Sound Sweet and Strange
	2:20 On Islam	11:00 Youth Welfare
	2:30 People Talking	11:10 Music
	3:00 NEWS	11:15 The Evening Show
	3:10 Press Review	11:45 Touring Saudi Arabia
	3:15 Music	12:00 Imp., Com. and Recollections
	3:20 Science Journal	12:10 MUSIC
	3:30 Leaps & Bounds	12:15 Latin MUSIC
	3:40 MUSIC	12:45 A Rendez-vous with Dreams
	3:50 Closedown	01:00 Close Down
Evening Transmission		
	10:00 Opening	10:05 Opening: Analyses News Summary
	10:01 The Holy Quran	10:30 VOC Magazine: America; Science; Cultural; Letter

VOA

P.M.	10:05 Opening: Analyses News Summary
	10:30 VOC Magazine: America; Science; Cultural; Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English:	VOA WORLD REPORT
	Midnight
	12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents
	reports background features media comments news analyses.

Dennis the Menace



Rex's Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge : B. Jay Becker

Two Chances Are Better than One

South dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH		EAST	
♦ 6 4	♦ K 5 3	♦ K 7 5 4	♦ 7 2
♦ Q 1 7	♦ J 3 2	♦ 1 0	♦ J
♦ Q J 9 8	♦ Q 1 8 6 5 4	♦ Q 1 8 6 5 4	♦ Q 1 8 6 5 4
SOUTH		WEST	
♦ A Q 7	♦ K 4	♦ A 6 2	♦ K 9 3
♦ A 8 7	♦ A 8 7	♦ Q 1 8 6 5 4	♦ Q 1 8 6 5 4
♦ 1 0	♦ 1 0	♦ 1 0	♦ 1 0
♦ 1 1	♦ 1 1	♦ 1 1	♦ 1 1

The bidding:
South West North East
1♦ Pass 1♦ Pass
3 NT
Opening lead — jack of spades.

It is not unusual for declarer to start with one plan of play, and then abandon it for another line of play when he does not succeed in the first attempt.

But, as actually happened, East passed out of diamonds on the second lead of the suit. South could then look elsewhere for his ninth trick. He would next play a low heart from dummy, following low from his hand and hoping to find the missing hearts divided 3-3. This shift in strategy would have turned out very well because declarer would later have scored his ninth trick with dummy's fourth heart.

Get your international financial news

in

Ashraq Al-Awsat

Ashraq Al-Awsat — the international newspaper of the Arabs published daily from London and distributed worldwide.

Available with your newsboy and at your nearest news stand daily.

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Interruptions interfere with privacy. You may be inwardly upset about a work situation.

Concentrate on long-term goals in the p.m.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Unrest marks the social scene now. You may be undecided about a romantic interest or entertainment plan. Trust job chances.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

Be careful of rationalizations about a home or career matter. Switching the facts to suit your purposes amounts to self-delusion.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

Some confusion re travel or study programs. Others not in the mood to go along with your thinking. Home improvement projects OK.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)

Avoid disputes or final decisions about joint finances. Trust intuition re creative projects. Yes you can do it, if you'll try.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Despite your intention to cooperate with close allies, they may be in an independent

mood. Concentrate on long-term financial goals.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Tension on the work scene has you searching for answers, but you're better off finding creative outlets for your mental energy.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Misfits could occur re social plans. You may be in two places at once. Consult with others. Find new ways to augment income.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Family members may be confused about your career plans and a bit edgy. Involvement in some group activity may prove rewarding.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Others fail to get your viewpoint. Bypass mounting tension and discuss matters. New hunches re career goals should be investigated.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Minor expenses could crop up. Avoid disputes with partners over money. Consider expanding your horizons through travel or study.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

You're sensitive now and could let little things bother you. Forget trifles and remember your place in the greater scheme of things.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTES

— Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A K E

B L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

KRDKER CMD ENBR NS TEXU
MDGURU QXPR NSARJRUANST
SRNTMYDju.— DJNTNS DYUFGJR

BBC

Morning Transmission

4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

8.00 World News

4.30 The Pleasure's Yours

8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

5.15 Report on Religion

8.15 Sarah Ward

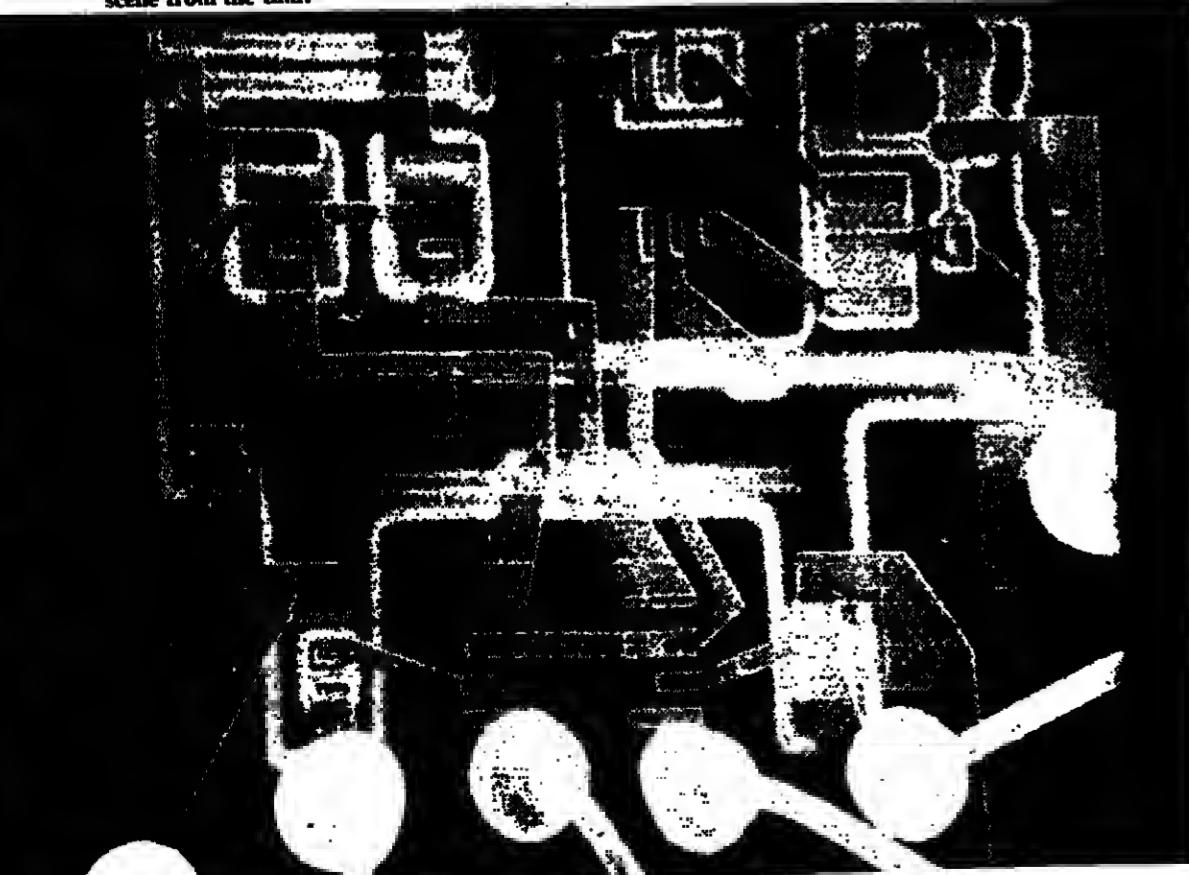
Bears, boxers, boats, baby stars and chips with everything!



IN DISGUISE, PREFERABLY: If you go down to the zoo in Switzerland you sure are in for a big surprise ... for three bear cubs could provide the animal world's answer to the three degrees! Bearing their dancing talents for all to see the dancing trio are a major attraction at the zoo. Picture shows: Tango threesome.... the dance begins, notice the perfect movement of step, the sharp discipline and their obvious delight as the three bears begin their tango.



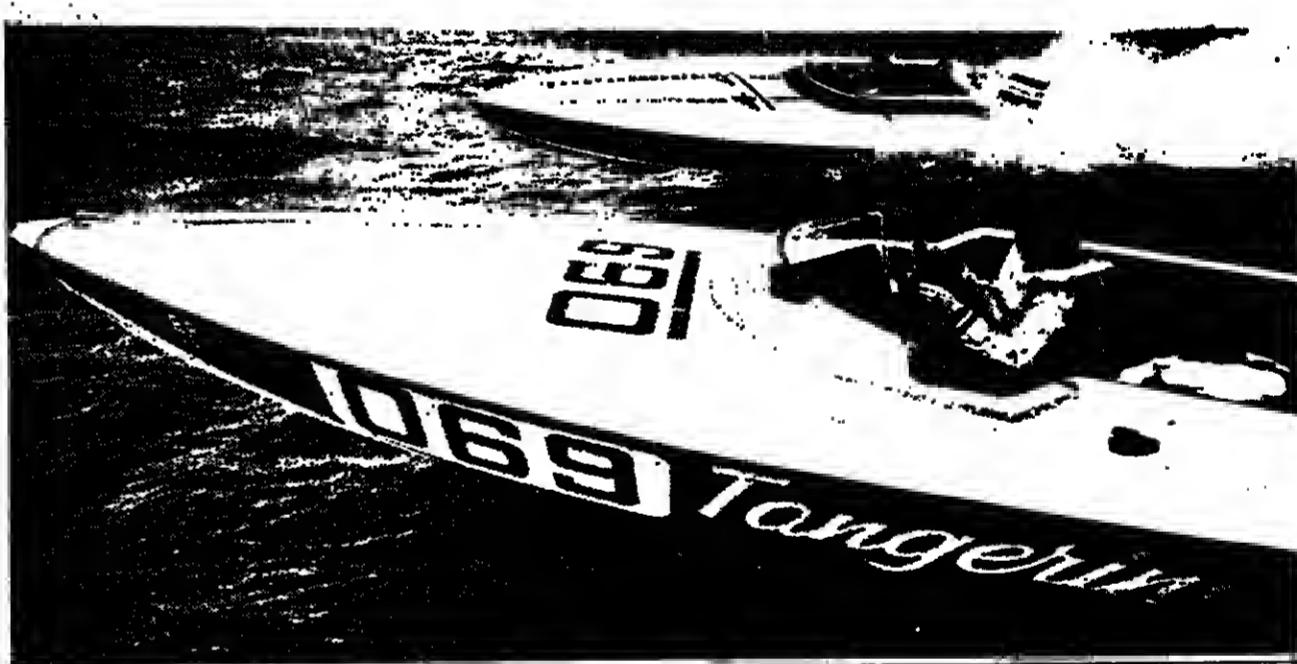
SCRAPPY WEEPIE: Jon Voight, the glamour boy of the Hollywood screen, plays the part of an ex-champion boxer trying to make a comeback to the top in a re-make of the classic MGM 1931 weepie "The Champ" directed by the veteran Italian film maker, Franco Zeffirelli. The well-worn formula provides the framework. Billy Flynn (Jon Voight) separates from his fashion-designer wife Annie (Faye Dunaway), and while struggling to support his son T.J. (Ricky Schroder), who idolizes him, his ex-wife makes a bid to win back her child. Picture shows "keep your guard up, son..." the instructions from father Billy as he coaches his son T.J. in a scene from the film.



HELLOW MR. CHIPS: The chip revolution is upon us...the greasy potatoes that come wrapped up in newspapers. The chip in this case is the microscopic chip of silicon that is no bigger than a fly. But as with the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century, will this new electronic revolution bring its own problems? Will it mean loss of jobs and the disappearance of thousands of men and women from the production lines?



A RARER SARAH: The latest miniature discovery in Hollywood is 6-year-old Sarah Stimpson who after thousands of auditions throughout America was chosen to play the lead in Darren Rovman's classic, "Little Miss Marker." Shirley Temple first played the role in 1934 and immediately established her reputation. And now Sarah has the chance of a lifetime...for, with no previous acting experience, she will work with superstars such as Julie Andrews, Walter Matthau and Tony Curtis. Sarah has the same innocent cuddle-me looks that will surely work their way into the hearts of audiences throughout the world. Picture shows: Sarah rehearsing for the film.



POWER REACH: Speed kills, or so they say. But for the Armstrong family of Worthing, it's all part of the excitement of life. Peter and Jan can often be seen battling it out with their sons Duncan and David, 12 and 10 respectively, on the ocean waves in their powerboats. That may sound rather reckless, but the young people are not allowed to take the boat out themselves. With a clear stretch of water that have reached speeds of up to 40 mph. At the moment Mum and Dad are busily preparing for the Toyota Round the Island Race at Cowes. And they are confident that they can improve on last year's performance when they came 15th in Tangerine Dream ... the boat which is now used by their sons. With their new 235 horse power Phantom 23 boat "Aphrodise" (top speed 70 mph) Armstrong, 36, a garage proprietor and Jan 35, are already top of the national table for their boat class.



DAD AND THE LADS: Family picture of the family water speedsters

Big increase cited in Arab-Bonn trade

HAMBURG, Sept. 4 (R) — West German-Arab trade rose by 15.6 per cent in the first six months of this year to nine billion dollars, the German Near and Middle East Trade Association said Tuesday.

The Association said West Germany exported goods worth \$4.5 billion to the Arab World, an eight per cent increase over the first half of 1978.

The 24.7 per cent increase in imports of \$ 4.5 billion mainly reflected higher oil prices, it said.

Imports from Arab countries in the period under review accounted this year for 5.9 per cent of total West German imports compared with 5.4 per cent last year. Exports fell slightly 5.4 per cent from 5.5 per cent.

The figures showed a fall in West Germany's favorable trade balance with the Arab countries — favorable trade balance from \$600 million in the first half of 1978 to \$119 million — the association said.

Oil accounted for 87.2 per cent of the imports — 29.2 million tons compared with 25.5 million in first half 1978.

Meanwhile, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said Tuesday — oil consumption has fallen in United States since the beginning of last year but risen in Japan and leading European industrialized countries.

In its monthly report on oil trends the group of 24 leading non-communist industrialized nations said consumption in the U.S. dropped 1.1 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the same period last year.

Texas assesses its losses from Mexican crude spill

SOUTH PADRE ISLAND, Texas, Sept. 4 (AP) — The tourist industry here began assessing its losses from the world's largest oil spill that scared away summer business and reduced Labor Day weekend revenues to a fraction of last year's income.

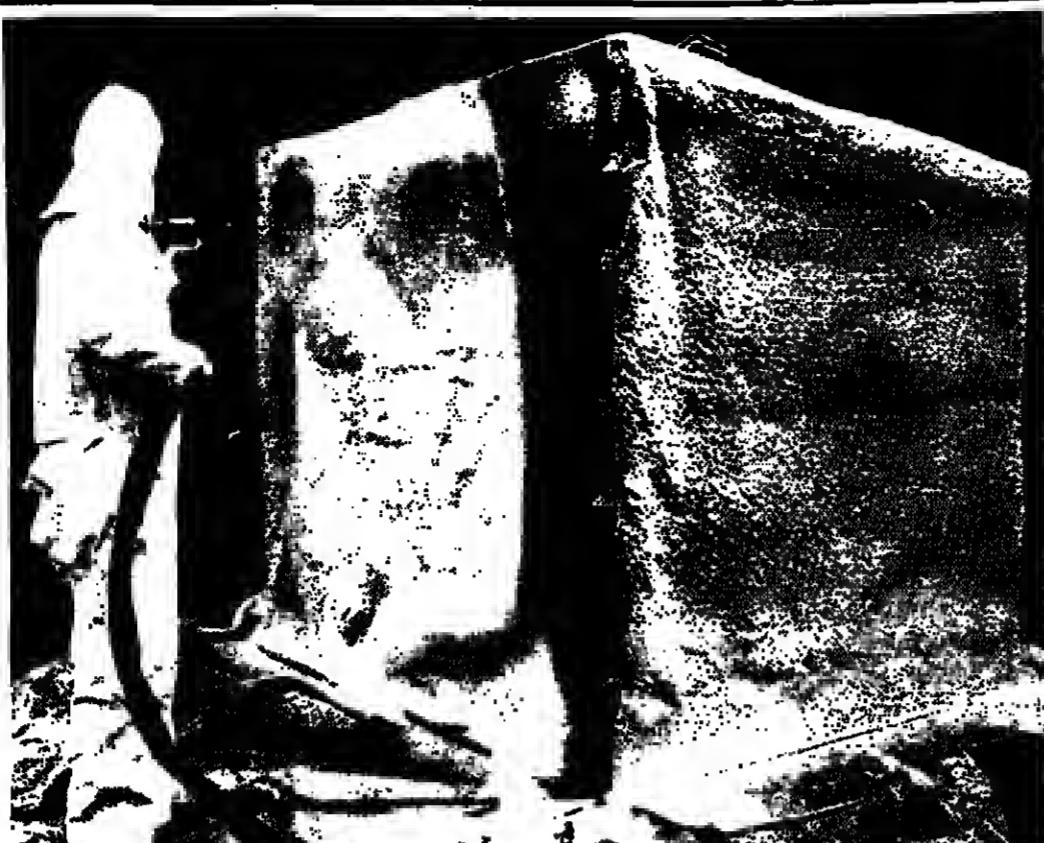
Ralph Thompson of the South Padre Island Tourist Bureau estimated Monday that hotels and restaurants and shops that depend on seasonal sales lost three weeks of their unrecoverable peak summer business because of the oil spill publicity. He refused to give a dollar figure on anticipated losses.

Clean-up crews had removed most traces of oil by Labor Day and there were no new sightings of oil flowing offshore. The whole process takes about 1.5 hours.

Foreign Exchange Rates

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.365
Pound Sterling	7.56	7.64	7.62
Deutsche Mark (100)	184.00	185.00	184.50
Swiss F (100)	203.00	203.50	204.00
French F (100)	79.00	79.50	79.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.50	41.40
Lebanese Lira (100)	104.00	103.75	103.75
Syrian Lira (100)	86.60	87.50	87.50
Egyptian Pound	4.32	4.73	4.73
Kuwait Dinar	12.20	12.20	12.20
Jordanian Dinar	11.28	11.23	11.23
Emirates Dirham (100)	88.80	88.80	88.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	89.50	90.20	90.20
Bahraini Dinar	8.90	8.90	8.90
Iranian Riyal (100)	9.50	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	74.50	74.10	74.10
Yemeni Riyal (100)	81.00	86.85	86.85
Moroccan Dirham (100)	34.00	42.35	42.35
Indian Rupees (100)	—	—	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	35,000.00	34.20	34.20
Gold kg.	4,100.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	—	—	—
Silver kg.	15.20	15.70	15.65
Japanese Yen (1,000)	2.88	2.95	—
Canadian Dollar	115.00	113.00	116.00
Belgian Franc (1,000)	168.00	170.00	169.00
Spanish Peso	52.00	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	83.00	83.00	83.00
Philippines Piso (1,000)	—	42.00	42.00

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah. Tel.: 23815.



PAPER HOUSES: A technique developed originally as an energy saving insulation system has been expanded into a method of providing cheap, sturdy and waterproof emergency housing ... made from brown paper. In this picture a framework of paper is being sprayed with a blend of chemicals called "Thermobond" to a thickness of about 25-30 mm. The covering sets almost immediately and forms a monolithic coating which adheres to almost any surface. It is flexible, yet impervious to moisture and to the weather. When completed the paper frame can be cut with a knife to form windows and doors. The whole process takes about 1.5 hours.

Developed North and poorer South do not see eye to eye on recession

COLOMBO, Sept. 4 (OFNS) — The dialogue between the countries of the Northern, mainly developed half of the world, and the largely underdeveloped South has reached an impasse with both regions failing to come to grips with new realities of world economic recession. The need now is for greater unity among the countries of the South on both trade and aid.

This was the consensus view expressed during the 16th annual sessions of the Society for International Development (SID), concluded in Colombo late last month.

The theme of the sessions was "Development Choices For The Eighties and Beyond." More than 400 delegates — academics, technocrats, policymakers and administrator — from 40 countries of both North and South attended.

Criticism

At the three-day sessions there was increasing criticism of the short-term protectionist aims of developed countries as they face recession and unemployment, and developing countries expressed growing awareness of the need for greater unity and better negotiating tactics in dealing with the North.

There was also serious discussion of the need to organize a Third World secretariat to assist in preparing the negotiating position of the South, and arranging an exclusively southern preparatory conference of ministers to coordinate the objectives and strategy of the South prior to the special United Nations sessions on development in the autumn of 1980.

A key proposal which won general acceptance was the setting up of a massive multi-national organization in developing countries to produce and market raw materials and semi-processed goods to the industrialized countries.

Mahmud Ul Haq of Pakistan, the director of policy planning and program review at the World

Bank, favored the immediate linking up of India, Kenya, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in a multi-national for the marketing of tea. A similar multi-national was accepted as feasible for rubber. (It was Mahmud Ul Haq who proposed the "turning of Gross National Product on its head" argument at SID sessions in 1971, which led to the deflating of GNP as the measure of growth in the developing world).

Conceding that discussions between North and South at all negotiating forums such as UNCTAD, GATT and World Bank aid groups had reached a grave impasse, the sessions showed support for new discussions within the South to develop a unified negotiating position in relation to the North.

Delegates viewed with concern the failure of the North to increase development assistance to the South. This was summed up by Britain's Judith Hart who started that the export of the North's inflation to the south by way of higher prices and reduced aid decreased the capacity of developing countries to import from the North, thereby intensifying the spiral of world depression. She warned that the low level of development aid, and the wrong emphasis in aid programs were leading to slower development, retarding the present reduction in fertility rates, and leading to a retardation in food production in the South.

Baroness Jackson (formerly Barbara Ward), SID's chairman, in a message to the sessions said: "If you deal with inflation simply by cutting demand, you hurt the poor most ... the unemployed in the North, the marginal men and women in the South." Inflation must be fought by the opposite route — a vast increase in resources, above all the renewable resources of harvest, forests, water power, solar energy and plant fertility — the biomass — of the tropical belt.

At the sessions there were calls for generosity in program aid to developing countries, particularly direct finance, tied or untied, for the purchase of goods essential to the stability and progress of the South which was now affected by northern inflation and recession and oil prices.

Resuscitation

Such aid should be in addition to the development assistance for agriculture, infrastructure and rural resuscitation.

There was also a marked shift of consensus in favor of manpower training and assistance in the South in place of the traditional pattern of academic expertise.

Thanks to Ghengis Khan

Navajo school to get windmill power

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP) — A seventh-century Persian invention taken to China by Ghengis Khan and adopted across Europe by the returning Crusaders will enable a group of Navajo children in Arizona to attend school in their own community this year for the first time. By the year 2,000, it is expected to provide the United States with about 1.7 quadrillion British Thermal Units of energy a year.

That would be less than 2 per cent of the nation's total energy consumption, but with today's oil prices every little bit helps.

The ancient windmill thus provides some hope for the future.

"The windmills did a good job and still do a good job," said W.W. Dufman, Secretary of Agriculture in Kansas, where for years the machines have been pumping water to livestock and now new ones are being built to generate electricity.

The Federal Government budgeted \$60 million for windmill research this year — as compared with only \$1 million just five years ago — and number of private companies are involved in multi-million-dollar projects of their own.

Perched 1,500 meters high near Boone, North Carolina, is the Goliath of the world's operating wind turbines, a \$ 3.5 million, 350-ton machine with blades 33 meters long. Dedicated in July, it was built by the General Electric Space Division for the U.S. Department of Energy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Excluded to supply enough energy for 300 to 500 homes when it goes into full operation this fall — that's 10 times the peak power of any existing windmill — it is controlled by NASA computers 55 kilometers away in Lenoir, North Carolina, collecting data for the department of energy.

Authorities still don't know whether it will generate as much power as expected.

Two windmills revolve twin 16-meter-high towers, charging batteries that will last three four days if necessary. It costs 20,000.

Louis Divone, Chief of a Department of Energy's Wind System Branch, said it presents costs three times more to generate electricity by wind systems than with conventional systems, mainly because of the expense of building the mills. But with mass production of mills and the rising costs, wind power is expected to become cost-competitive with other systems by the mid-1980s.

But the efficiency of wind depends on the velocity of wind and that varies from place to place.

Bahrain hosts exhibition for engineering products

MANAMA, Bahrain, Sept. 4 — The October Middle East Material Handling Exhibition (MEMAT 79), will be held at the Bahrain Exhibition Center.

It is fully supported and partly



MEMAT 79: Picture shows Peter Lambert (right) and Greg Clarke of the Lincolnshire-based Geest Industrial Group Limited.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	SR Price	Closing date
Ministry of Health	Early alarm system equipments against fire, smoke and heat.	523	100	Nov. 10
General Directorate of Education in the Eastern Province.	Repairing of 3 schools.	3	100	Nov. 7
" " "	Repairing of 4 schools,	4	100	Nov. 10
Municipality of Jeddah.	Designing and fixing of plannings project (triangles and balances) for Jeddah.	16	5,000	Sept. 29
" " "	Installation of water tanks on water pipes on some gardens in Jeddah.	17	200	Oct. 1

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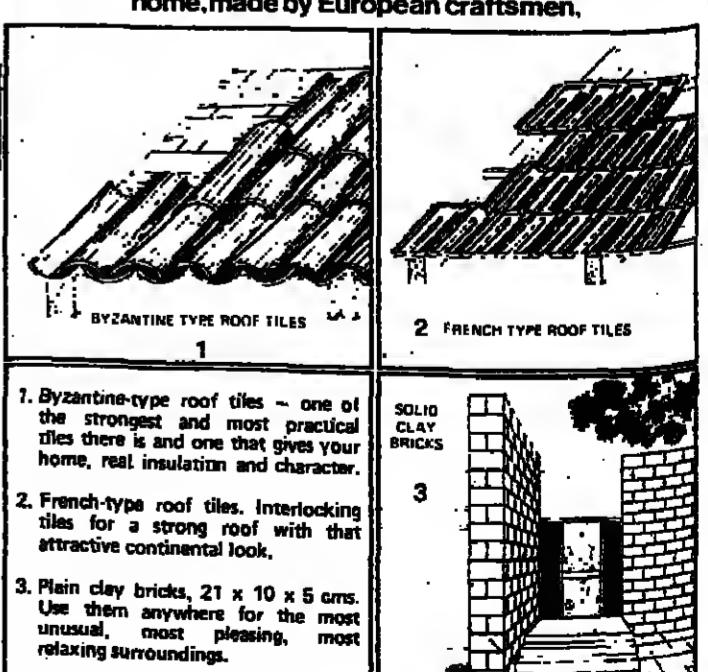
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EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. \$

Interbank Spot Middle Dollar

Exchange Rates at London as quoted

by Bank of America IFC London

August 31 September 3

Switzerland 2.7255 2.7255

Australia 1.36039 1.39915

Australian Dollar 1.39226 1.34596

Belgium Franc 17.7741 17.7741

Canadian Dollar 1.51641 1.51963

Canadian Dollar 1.51641 1.51963

Denmark 2.37669 2.34674

French Franc 5.35388 5.35399

French Franc 5.35388 5.35399

Germany 1.3265 1.3251

Germany 1.3265 1.3251

Italian Lira 1862.35 1861.08

Japanese Yen 286.666 286.322

Belgian Franc 2.84588 2.84588

Belgian Franc 2.84588 2.84588

Denmark 2.7217 2.6442

Northern Ireland 5.015 5.0033

Portugal 8.77721 8.778429

Switzerland 4.42621 4.39965

Spanish Peseta 5.75341 5.75683

Swiss Franc 4.84636 4.84132

Swiss Franc 4.84636 4.84132

Eurodollar 32.5978 32.4778

Indonesia Rupiah 812.688 811.469

Kuwait Dinar 2.95929 2.95929

Malta Lira 2.89652 2.89551

Singapore Dollar 2.98651 2.98551

South African Rand 1.88721 1.88628

Solomon Islands 2.14113 2.14113

U.K. £ 2.14113 2.14113

Venezuelan Bolivar 5.58154 5.57669

Please note that Bank of America is no longer

providing quotes for Far Eastern currencies other

than the Australian Dollar. It is now restricting

itself to supply midrate rates only.

£ (STERLING)

Closing Spot Sterling Rates at London

September 3

U.S.A. 2.3495-2.3585

Canada 2.2605-2.2620

Switzerland 3.7230-3.7250

W. Germany 4.9780-4.9820

Netherlands 4.9290-4.9270

Belgium 6.75-6.75

Denmark 2.7294-2.7309

Dutch Guilder 6.616254

Pound Sterling 6.616254

Spain 11.359-11.3590

Italy 7.9467-7.9480

French Franc 5.874-5.875

Portuguese Escudo 1.123-1.125

Austrian Schilling 1.04-1.04

Swiss Franc 1.33-1.33

Japanese Yen 29.96-30.00

Ireland 497.09-497.75

Japan 1.0916-1.0925

DM 1.32-1.32

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PAGE 12

International

Miami spared storm's wrath

David moves north to the Carolinas

COCOA BEACH, Florida, Sept. 4 (AP) — Hurricane David whipped up the Atlantic coast Tuesday, pummeling coastal North-Central Florida and taking deadly aim at Georgia and the Carolinas.

The densely populated Miami area was spared Monday as David, one of the century's worst summer storms, hit the United States mainland after taking a heavy toll in the Caribbean.

Hurricane-spawned toroadoes snaked out ahead as it rippled through a string of coastal cities, leaving behind power outages, roofless homes, shattered windows and damaged condominiums.

Furious winds snatched refrigerators and television sets out of wrecked apartments and tossed heavy camper trailers a third of a kilometer.

At least five Florida deaths were indirectly caused by the storm's Labor Day arrival, adding to David's growing toll in the hard-hit Dominican Republic, officials raised the death count to at least 800.

Forecasters said David's 150 kilometers

per hour winds were likely to grow stronger and predicted the storm would move further offshore before slamming back into the coast.

Resort hotels in Daytona Beach were virtually deserted as thousands of tourists responded to evacuation orders. Others prepared to leave beaches along the Georgia and South Carolina coasts.

At 6 a.m. hurricane warnings extended from Daytona Beach, to Charleston, South Carolina. The storm's center was at latitude 29.6 north and longitude 80.8 west northeast of Daytona Beach. David was moving north at 20 kilometers per hour.

Dick Young, spokesman for the Kennedy Space Center, said an Atlas Centaur launch rocket was the only heavy piece of hardware left exposed and that no major damage was reported.

Just south of the space center, David devastated two condominiums and dozens of trailers when it roared through the nearly deserted island town of Melbourne Beach.

Florida Gov. Bob Graham ordered the evacuation of 50,000 residents in low-lying

areas in South Florida as the storm approached, and a call for "voluntary evacuation" of the Florida Keys ousted more than half of the island chain's 70,000 residents, police said.

But the keys barely felt David's passage, and the highest winds in Miami were 105 kilometers per hour Monday as David loomed offshore.

But the storm swam inland at Palm Beach, buffeting expensive homes and stores. Damage estimates in Palm Beach County reached \$1 million said Civil Defense spokesman Gary Goldstein.

Authorities said two men suffered fatal heart attacks while sheltering their homes, one was killed when his car overturned on rain-swept Interstate 95 and another was electrocuted when his sailboat mast hit a power line as he towed the boat from the keys.

A 71-year-old woman was struck and killed by a van as she crossed a Fort Lauderdale street carrying groceries to a hurricane shelter.

Meanwhile, U.S. Civil Defense and National Guard personnel stood watch at dawn Tuesday in low areas of the north coast as Puerto Rico braced itself for Frederick, the second hurricane to bypass the island in five days.

Frederick was downgraded at 0700 GMT to a tropical storm. It passed west of Saint Thomas, in the U.S. Virgin Islands with wind-swept rains but no injuries or extensive damage reported.

The Civil Defense director in San Juan, David Batez, said a contingency plan was in effect to evacuate flood victims in case of heavy downpour during the day.

The U.S. Weather Service said Frederick would pass San Juan some 75 kilometers north at about noontime. Forecasters warned of the strong possibilities of widespread flooding due to saturated soils after Hurricane David's wake last Friday.

Some 500,000 people live in San Juan and the northern coast of this Caribbean island of three million is densely populated.

The northern coast of the city is lined with high-priced condominiums and luxury hotels, some just a few meters from the Atlantic Ocean.

High tides are expected as the storm cruises through the area, as it moves west-northwest of the Greater Antilles, of which Puerto Rico is the smallest.

U.S., Britain said pondering Salisbury posts

SALISBURY, Sept. 4 (R) — Zimbabwe Rhodesia is negotiating with Britain and the United States to open legations, a form of diplomatic representation, Foreign Minister David Mukome said Monday night.

In a television interview Mukome said talks had been taking place for some time.

"I am confident we are going to succeed."

Asked when the legations would be opened he said: "The event of the London conference is going to delay things a bit... it is difficult to say we will be back from London to resume negotiations."

Britain has convened Zimbabwe Rhodesian settlement talks in London on September 10 to be attended by the Salisbury government and the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, which is waging a seven-year-old bush war against it.

Political sources said the attempt to establish official diplomatic links with Britain and the United States was part of Salisbury's campaign for international acceptance following the rise to power on June 1 of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa as the territory's first black leader.

Muzorewa heads an administration that gives wide constitutional powers to the 230,000 white minority.

Britain has indicated that white power should be diluted before the Salisbury authorities can be officially recognized.

But the British government has assigned a senior diplomat, Derek Day, as its representative in Salisbury without recognizing the Muzorewa government.

The United States has also charged one of its diplomats in South Africa with retaining contact with the Salisbury government.

Young leaving today on Africa trade tour

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 4 (R) — Ambassador Andrew Young will leave Wednesday on a 17-day trade mission to seven African countries, one of the final official duties before stepping down as the U.S. representative to the United Nations.

The 47-year-old ambassador whose 2½-year term at the United Nations has been frequently marked by controversy, announced his resignation three weeks ago after holding an unauthorized meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

U.S. policy does not recognize the PLO and forbids officials from contact with it, a policy Young has openly criticized.

He will step down in a few weeks after his successor has been confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Last week President Jimmy Carter nominated one of Young's closest aides, Donald McHenry, to succeed him. Like Young, McHenry is black.



AP photo
AFTERMATH: Fort Lauderdale's oceanside boulevard buckled as Hurricane David came through Monday. The storm now is on course for Georgia and the Carolinas, after killing hundreds in the Caribbean.

Kissinger tells meeting

U.S. seen losing atomic edge

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (AP) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, reiterated Monday a statement he made here last Saturday that the United States is losing its strategic nuclear superiority.

"I did not say or imply that the United States nuclear umbrella is no longer available for Europe," Kissinger said.

"I did say that until recently the United States had a nuclear superiority which in the early 1980s will not be the case."

He added that he regretted his remarks had been interpreted to mean that the United States would no longer be willing to defend its European allies.

At the closing of a three-day conference on NATO's future here, Kissinger, the conference chairman, said strategic nuclear imbalance in Moscow's favor will be a fact in 1982.

This, he added, is the major challenge facing the 30-year-old alliance. He and other speakers at the conference said the only effective response NATO can produce is a build-up of long-range, land-based tactical missiles in Europe.

A NATO ministers meeting here in December is expected to decide what type of missiles will be produced and where they will be based.

Once the missiles are deployed in Europe, the United States would not have to "rely on the mass extermination of civilian life," Kissinger said at a press conference later.

NATO officials say the Soviet Union has already deployed more than 100 SS-20s, multiple-warhead, long-range tactical nuclear missiles that are capable of striking at any target in Western Europe.



Henry Kissinger
A NATO response on kind, Kissinger added, would "prevent the Soviet Union from blackmailing Europe separately."

The basing of nuclear-tipped missiles has always been a touchy political issue on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, but Kissinger said there is a "substantial political consensus, a greater readiness" in Europe to face the tactical nuclear threat from Moscow.

The NATO conference here was sponsored by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington and the Atlantic Institute, a Paris-based security research group.

The conference brought together 120 legislators, opinion makers, industrial and public figures from the United States and Europe to discuss alliance challenges.



CONVICTED: Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald is led away in handcuffs in Raleigh, North Carolina, late last week after a jury convicted him in the 1970 murders of his wife and two children. MacDonald had claimed that the murders were actually committed by a "group of hippies."

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Once upon a time, a free-range cockerel lived happily enough with his numerous kinfolk, in a farm run by a kindly old couple. At the same distance from the farm loomed an imposing building set in its own large grounds. It was rumored that a far happier and superior race of fowl lived there. The free range cockerel began one day to feel dissatisfied with his humble lot, and to yearn to see for himself what life has to offer in that inviting land across the distance. When he finally made up his mind, he told his relatives and friends of his intention, steering his heart and body hand to their inevitable entreaties and objections.

On a moonlit night he made his way through the wire-mesh surrounding his farm, then walked the distance separating it from the tall building. On nearing it his heart was thrilled to see that it looked even more imposing than from afar. As he worked his way through the wires surrounding its grounds, his jubilation knew no bounds. Here indeed were thousands of fowl — hens, cocks, chicks — all healthy, all gleaming white, all engaged — he could hardly believe his eyes — in eating from a moving belt on which was carried a continuous stream of the choicest food. No one seemed to pay the slightest attention to his loud coloration. He joined them happily in their never-ending meal, then rushed out again to his own farm. The others must not remain in ignorance of this paradise a minute longer.

The reception of his humble folk surprised him. Some said that they had heard of such things, but had always taken the story with a pinch of salt. Others were frankly disbelieving. How could there be such a race of pure white, super healthy, extra plump chicken? And even if such superior beings existed, what could be the inexhaustible source of their continuous meat? Such things are nothing but pure myths. The adventurous cockerel was obviously either a simpleton or a liar.

The cockerel, between anger and sadness, said that he never realized how conservative, how hostile to progress they all were. His fate, he avowed, is like that of all who are ahead of their time. He clearly was a cockerel of the future. He simply cannot remain with his kinfolk in their benighted ways. He added that he had had enough of their many colors, their constant scrabbling for food, their noisy ways. His heart if not his plumage, he concluded, belonged that race of shining white, orderly and rich fowl across the fields.

On returning to the large chicken farm, he was somewhat put off by the listlessness of its inhabitants. No one seemed to take notice of any one else. His strangely colored feathers aroused no comments. All that the birds seemed to do was eat and grow fat. But this is the way of progress, he thought; and any way it was too soon to tell.

The cockerel spent a quiet, well fed, first day. On the second day as he resumed his place at the feeding belt, he was too busy to notice the workmen who came in and scooped everyone in flight, bundling them onto the waiting trucks. As he was seized with the rest, he wondered if this was one more delight of his chosen homeland: a free tour of the surrounding country side perhaps.

He still was not expecting anything bad as he was suddenly hung by his neck from a moving conveyor belt. He tried to flap his wing in protest then, but there was a sudden electric shock which paralysed him completely. His neck then quietly passed over the rotary blade, as did those of all his companions. He did not know all the other contrivances that took him over after that, removing his feathers, skinning, gutting and then packaging him neatly for the market.

MORAL: Better go hungry with your own kind than grow fat for a stranger's table.

Translated from *Aswad Al-Awsat*

A great ride,
but the driver
missed going

OAKFIELD, New York Sept. 4 (AP) — Engine 6483 pulled out of West Seneca and chugged 30 kilometers through farm fields and past small towns in a 2½-hours journey with only one major problem — there was no one aboard.

The engine rolled off the tracks and stopped 56 meters short of a hotel and bowling complex Monday in this rural village.

State police, advised of the runaway engine at 12:45 p.m. Monday when a woman called to say she noticed that no one was aboard when the engine rolled by her at a crossing without blowing a warning whistle. It was doing about 50 kilometers per hour, she said.

Authorities still are trying to figure out how the locomotive got started on its journey, which took it through about 40 rail crossings — only a few of which had warning devices. No one was injured.

40-hour week still elusive goal

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (AP) — Most Asians and some Africans and Latin Americans still work 48 hours per week, and in Algeria and Zambia workers now put in longer hours than a decade ago, the International Labor Organization said Tuesday.

It said that at the end of last year only 43 of 90 surveyed countries had adopted "the long-standing goal of 40 hours" that remains "out of reach for many workers in countries all over the world, including several advanced industrialized societies."

It said a summary report of the world labor body, in many countries throughout the world there is no supporting echo to the cry for a 35-hours week being raised mainly by West European trade unions."

It said that about ten per cent of the surveyed occupations in selected and representative industries of the 90 states that have made data available to the ILO switched to the 40-hour week between 1968 and 1978.

Going against the trend, the ILO report said, were Algeria, where workers enjoyed a 40-hour week in 1968 but now put in 44 hours, and Zambia where the standard work week increased from 47 to 48 hours during the period.



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